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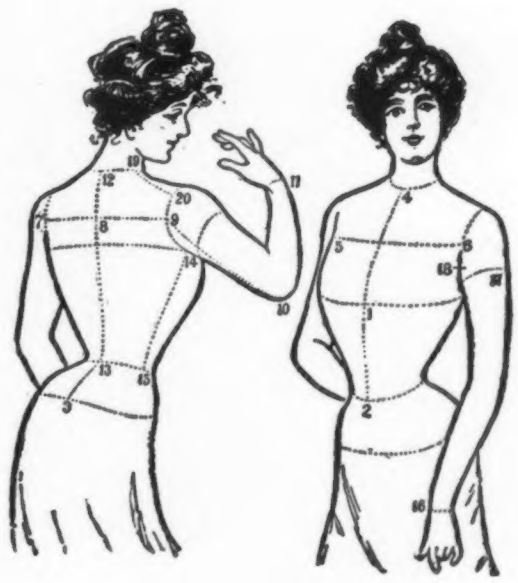
Directions for Self-Measurement



1-1—Around bust	4-2—Length of waist in front
2-2— " waist	12-13—Length of waist in back
3-3— " hips	14-15—Length under arm
4-4— " neck	18-16— " of inside sleeve
5-6—Across front	6-6—Armhole
7-9— " back	17-17—Thickness of arm
8-9—Back to armhole	16-16—Around wrist
9-10—Armhole to elbow	19-20—Shoulder measure —Length of garment
10-11—Elbow to wrist	

Kindly fill out the above measurements very carefully.

Length of skirt from center front to floor.
Length of back from waist line to floor.
Length of hip from waist to floor.
Around waist.
Around hip 5 inches below waist line.

VISITING GOWNS IN CREPE DE CHINE.

(Described on page 39.)

FASHION CHAT.

RED bags are seen everywhere. They lend a bright touch to somber gowns and are finished with silver or brass trimmings. Prices range from ninety cents to one hundred dollars. Some have a vinaigrette and tiny purse that fit into the inside pocket.

* * *

Wrist bags have entirely supplanted the chatelaine, and are made up in fancy brocade and tapestry. Often large metal initials decorate one side.

* * *

Lilac hats are charming with daisies or white roses nestling in a *chou* on the left side. Hats made entirely of yellow ox-eye daisies are usually trimmed with a black aigrette and a saber *chou* of jet.

* * *

Flower hats are seen everywhere to accompany a demi-toilette. Red geranium hats of silk and velvet flowers lead in favor.

Hyacinth hats in white are trimmed with American Beauty roses.

* * *

Hats are modest in size and brilliant in tint. Red or burnt-straw color, trimmed in black velvet, lead. There are two favorite models. Young girls wear the large round hats pinned tight to the hair in the back and allowed to flop up and down in the front as the wearer walks. This curious style is more fashionable than comfortable. Older women still wear the close-fitting toque.

Bright blue hats are occasionally seen, but red is the predominating color for spring and early summer.

* * *

Collars of linen with drawn-work are popular, and are made only one inch high, with bishop ends. Some models are exquisite.

* * *

Black taffetas coats are still worn, but pongee and coarse linen trimmed in Cluny or any heavy linen lace are the latest notion for the summer coat.

* * *

Walking suit's coats are short and plaited, ending above the belt or else long and semi-tight fitting.

Skirts are unlined and the coat has a slight pouch in the front and the sleeves are wide at the waist and kimona shape.

* * *

Shirt waist gowns are seen everywhere. They are made of almost all materials, from organdy embellished with Valenciennes lace to heavy peau de soie stitched with a contrasting color. Pongee and taffetas is the most popular fabric, being stylish and economical, and can be obtained in wide range of colors.

* * *

Shirt waists are no longer seen in the exclusive shops. These useful articles of dress have been completely superseded by an elaborate confection known as the "blouse." A "shirt" is to be worn with a severe tailor frock and a "blouse" is to be made to be worn under one of the fashionable silk coats, either long or short.

Batiste is the favorite fabric. A boned waist of heavy linen lawn or taffetas will be found very useful and becoming to heavy women who do not wish to appear "floppy" and who find an underwaist inadequate support for a large figure.

* * *

Organdies are beautiful this summer. Tiny flowers, in sprays or wreaths are the prettiest patterns.

Everything diaphanous is made with quantities of lace and fine hand work.

* * *

Hand-painted mull dresses are sweet for young girls. Matrons are wearing black silk mulls painted with Easter lilies and gorgeous many-tinted orchids or lilacs.

These frocks are shirred around the hips and at the yoke and top of the sleeves.

Deep corselet belt of black satin, with three or four handsome buttons over the opening of the belt, either on the left side or on the front, add a touch of color to the waist. The buttons are frequently hand-painted and are very expensive.

* * *

There is a great rage for tweed gowns. Homespuns, shepherd's plaid, and cheviot is used. Many of the new close-weave cloths have an almost invisible plaid of a bright color which lends a *chic* touch to a severely made gown.

The coats are invariably three-quarter length, tight-fitting, with one row of bone buttons down the front. The skirts are short, just escaping the ground, and either box-plaited or tight-fitting. With these frocks severe shirts of Madras or cheviot are worn, trimmed only with large pearl buttons and tailor stitching.

WHITE TULLE WITH PINK ROSES VEILED IN TINSEL GAUZE

GAINSBOROUGH BLACK PLUME AND TRIMMING ON WHITE CHIP.

SIMPLY MADE SHIRT WAISTS.

(Described on page 39.)

BERTIE PALLISER

FROM "NADAR"

ELEVEN, grave, solemn strokes had just rung out from the clock on the stairs. Outside the rain and hail dashed against the panes and the wind whistled in gusts around the solitary house, and went wailing through the branches of the old trees. A convolvulus beat a mournful dirge against the window, like the plaint of a soul in dispair, and in the large salon the children and young girls began to feel their hair rise on their heads and at the same time an uncontrollable impulse to look over their shoulders. The conversation at dinner had fallen on telepathic phenomena; and each one had contributed something more or less probable or mysterious to the discussion—these facts all being based on the testimony of some reliable person.

Doctor Bruneau, who was seated outside of the charmed circle, a review in his hand, was the only one who was silent; Juliette, his god-daughter and favorite, took him his cup of tea and timidly asked him:

"Godfather, what do you thing of all these things?"

He looked steadily at her for a few moments without replying, and the girl had a feeling—not unknown to her—that the piercing eyes, which looked searchingly at her from under the gray brushy brows, could read her inmost thoughts.

"I am thinking of an adventure of which I was a witness long ago," he replied, deliberately, helping himself to sugar. "But what purpose could I serve by telling it? None, except, perhaps to turn your poor brains."

There was a general cry of indignation.

He buried himself deeper in his arm-chair, stretched out his legs, plunged his two hands into his pockets and fell into a profound revery. His gaze was fixed straight before him, he seemed to be contemplating a picture, invisible to the others, but perfectly clear to his vision. At last Juliette put her hand gently on his arm, he emerged from his abstraction, let his gaze travel slowly around his audience, and began his story without further preamble.

"A good many years ago, I made, as you know, a long sojourn in India.

"I was established at Benares for about three years, when I had the good fortune to save the life of an Englishman of my acquaintance; at least he always insisted that he owed his life to me.

"Sir Geoffrey Palliser occupied a high position in the civil hierarchy of the Anglo-Indian Empire.

"Lady Palliser was a slender, delicate, blonde woman with big, black, short-sighted eyes. Their somber dreamy expression contrasted strangely with her pale face. The fierce Indian climate seemed to have literally consumed her, and when after a memorable hunting party, I was admitted as an intimate friend of the family, I remember teasing her sometimes by telling her that she would soon be diaphanous and allow us to pierce the earthly veil and catch a glimpse of her soul. Without being remarkably pretty, hers was a face that could not easily be forgotten, or passed by unnoticed. They had been married about twelve years; and, according to the invariable custom of Anglo-Indians, they had resigned themselves to seeing their children leave them for England as soon as they reached a certain age. Their feeble strength could not resist the intense heat of the climate. There remained only the youngest, Bertie, a beautiful child of four or five years, with whom Lady Palliser could not bring herself to part.

"The truth was that the heat seemed to produce as much effect on him as on a young salamander. Ah, the rascal! How well made he was; and robust, and wilful! When he ran, followed—according to the Indian custom—by his tame baby tiger, his tawny golden hair falling in rebellious curls over his frank, fearless, blue eyes, he looked like a little Greek god, a veritable child of Bacchus.

"A cousin of Lady Palliser, the daughter of the governor of the district, far up in the mountains was about to be married. There was no railway at that time in India, and we were obliged to calculate on traveling four or five days going and the same to return; this, with the time allowed for the wedding festivities, would certainly make a little more than two weeks absence.

"I was quite intimate with the bridegroom, a certain Captain Clifford, of the 4th Sepoys, and he invited me so cordially to assist at his wedding that I accepted. The Pallisers offered me their escort, so I concluded to travel with them.

"It had been decided that Master Bertie should stay at home, under the special care of his English nurse; a stern crabbed woman, about fifty years of age, and his special bearer Bundeclung, a tall, bronze Hindoo, with opal eyes, and majestic manners who had been with the child from birth, as he had lived with the Pallisers more than ten years.

"This arrangement did not suit the little man, and it was in the midst of a passionate storm of tears that they set out on their journey. Lady Palliser was very much grieved, and if Sir Geoffrey had not been so firm would have yielded to the child's entreaties. But he finally grew angry and declared that it was absurd to take a child of that age so far, as he would be in everybody's way, and would be a great deal better off at the 'Bungalow.'

"Five days later we arrived at our journey's end.

"The marriage festivities were barely over before Lady Palliser wanted to return; she was possessed to go home and the most affectionate entreaties could not shake her determination.

"The twelfth day after our departure from Benares, we were on our way to the 'Bungalow.'

* * *

"The evening of the next day, toward twilight, during a violent storm, we entered a long narrow mountain pass. We were awed by the savage grandeur of the gloomy landscape. The enormous overhanging rocks seemed to meet above our heads, leaving only a small strip of livid sky over which the clouds, charged with electricity, darted with lightning rapidity. Gigantic birds of prey arose in our path, so close as to brush our faces with their enormous wings; the north wind which whistled down the long passage seemed icy and sultry in turn. We made little progress. Sir Geoffrey was at the head of the column. I rode at the right of his wife who seemed to suffer severely from the condition of the atmosphere. For about twenty minutes we advanced in complete silence.

"Suddenly the silence was broken by such a horrible piercing cry, that every one from one end of the long file to the other stopped short, rigid with fear. We questioned each other, looked around, and my wandering glance fell on Lady Palliser's face.

She was paler than death; her eyes dilated, and glassy, were full of tragic horror; and while I looked and felt my hair slowly rise on end, another cry of mortal suffering escaped her.

"Palliser was at her side in a moment; he took her in his arms and plied her with rapid questions; as I drew near, her hand accidentally fell on mine. I shivered at its icy touch; gradually her features relaxed, her eyes lost their staring look and assumed a more human expression; she seemed to recognize us.

"'Bertie,' she gasped painfully. 'He called me. I heard him.'

"In vain we tried to prove that it was a material impossibility, to convince her that she was mistaken. In a weak quivering voice she repeated:

"'He called me, I heard him; I tell you he is in danger. His voice was changed, but I recognized it. He called me twice.'

"Suddenly she pushed us aside with almost superhuman force, and put her horse to a gallop. We followed her. Neither the night nor the tempest, which now burst upon us in all its fury, could stop her. Mute and pale she continued her way, urging her horse with almost savage fury; we followed her silently, our hearts oppressed with supernatural fear.

"We passed station after station, and at last the interminable distance was cleared.

"On the evening of the fifteenth day, we reached the 'Bungalow,' having gained eighteen hours' time. At the noise of our arrival a crowd of weeping servants rushed wildly to meet us.

(Continued on page 15.)

STYLISH RECEPTION GOWNS.

(Described on page 39.)

STAGE

"THE Taming of Helen" is the title of a society play by Richard Harding Davis recently produced at the Savoy Theatre.

First nights are usually social events, but rarely have New Yorkers witnessed such an assembly of notable persons as crowded the Savoy at the première of Mr. Davis' comedy.

Literally the Four Hundred could have been catalogued by printing a list of the box-holders and the persons occupying orchestra chairs.

The play was produced absolutely true to the latest sartorial ideas, both for men and women, and fairly bristled with the sparkling epigrammatic persiflage that is so entertaining on the stage and which we should find such a bore in real life.

Mr. Davis occupied a box the first night, and the applause and calls for a speech must have been very gratifying, both to the author and to the players.

"The Vinegar Buyer" is a broad farce-comedy which is some rural and more Ezra Kendalish. It has been aptly called a license to laugh. A number of country folks are produced, supposed to be indigenous to Indiana.

One of the choicest bits in the play is where Mr. Ezra Kendal tells a story between the acts. The story is a clever one, told in a screamingly funny manner.

"The Vinegar Buyer" has been a great success on the road, but whether its success is repeated here is problematical.

Miss Lottie Alter, whose picture appears, is the principal character.

Mr. Walter Thomas is the leading man and is one of the most efficien members of the company.

MISS LOTTIE ALTER, "THE VINEGAR BUYER."

HAPPENINGS

The old saying, "It takes nine men to make a tailor," is no more difficult task than to turn a monologue artist into a good actor.

Mr. Ezra Kendal has scored a phenomenal success.

This is the season that is the despair of critics. New plays and musical comedies are occasionally produced, but the best theatres are closed until September.

The roof gardens will soon reopen, and this season promises many novelties and vaudeville acts from abroad.

Nothing pleasanter on a hot summer night can be imagined than to spend a few hours mid the flowers and electric lights, high above the heart of the city, where one can sip cool drinks, promenade about, listen to the music, or look down upon the silent river.

Curious to relate, the audiences are composed mainly of out-of-town people.

The New Yorker spends his summers abroad or at the seashore. Early summer brings scores of people from the South and West, who find New York a pleasant place to spend the months that are too hot or too trying to the nerves for the year through.

Many foreigners are to be seen in the audience also.

The monotony of the continuous is often broken by short plays and sketches, and the bills are carefully chosen, and more money is spent than on the winter vaudeville entertainments.

A few roof gardens have only a concert, and tables are set at intervals where light refreshments are served.

"THE TAMING OF HELEN."

NOVELTIES IN FANCY WAISTS.

(Described on page 39.)

A CASE OF ABSENCE,

In Which the Truth of the Old Adage Was Tested.

By ADELAIDE PUGH.

"I LEAVE you to-morrow to return to the weary grind," was Jack Carton's announcement to Louise Wayne. "Hope you'll miss me."

Louise was sitting on a large, flat rock which seemed to have been made and placed there for her especial benefit. It was one of their favorite haunts, gratifying them with a beautiful view after a ten-minutes' climb. Jack lay stretched out at her feet.

"To be sure I shall. Our acquaintance has been most pleasant," she replied perfunctorily. "Everyone will miss you."

"Don't want anyone to miss me but you. You're so nice and jolly—you'll keep me posted regarding all your summer flirtations, won't you?"

"Like ours?" was the saucy inquiry. "Yes—like ours—and the others that aren't really serious like ours, you know," returned Jack. There was a silence for a while which suddenly broke. "Louise, do you like me well enough to help me out of a horrible fix?"

"You know I'll be glad to, if it's anything I can do——"

"Without too much trouble to yourself. Oh, I understand the charming way of women! Don't think I want you to be a sister to me!"

Louise's temper ruffled instantly. This handsome young fellow had become more to her than she cared to acknowledge, even to herself—and she guarded her secret jealously. That careless little speech had aroused all her pride, and her answer was cool:

"How considerate of you! You must have observed that I really shouldn't care to assume that relation——"

"Don't get haughty now," audaciously. "It's a much nearer and dearer relation I'm seeking. Won't you be engaged to me, Louise?"

So it had come at last! Louise felt herself slipping away into a happy dream, when his introductory remark suddenly recurred to her and she asked: "Does that awful fix you're in force you to this?"

Jack sat up. "Sure," he said, "What else? Of course I knew you wouldn't take this seriously—everything's been a perpetual joke with us ever since I've known you. When I realized the situation I said to myself: 'There's Louise—she'll help me out. There isn't another girl in the United Kingdom I'd ask, but she'll like the fun!'"

What could he mean? Louise wondered if her face expressed the hilarious expectation he seemed to think proper. She had been thrown rudely from her air-castle to the earth, and her tone was somewhat pettish: "I feel the honor that you do me deeply—what situation, and what kind of fun?"

"I'll tell you in a minute, if you'll just keep a little cool," rejoined Jack, with the beautiful masculine disregard of the fact that he had just been asking a favor. "I got a letter from my Aunt Sue last night, and it's just full of some girl or other that they've all set their heads for me to marry. Never saw her in my life—and all I know is, she's some old friend of my cousin whom they're expecting to visit them soon. Letter was delayed somewhat, so perhaps her visit's over; but if not, I don't want to rush upon such a stage of action without any protection whatever. It will be garden parties, lawn fêtes, boat rides, country drives, moonlight picnics, etc., etc. I'll be thrown with her continually just because my female relatives have picked her out as the fitting person for me to fall in love with. Now, if you'll only accept me, I'll stun them with the announcement that I'm engagement-proof—that I've been inoculated and it took. You can see for yourself the advantages of being engaged, can't you?"

All of Louise's pride was called into requisition. Not for worlds would she ever allow him to see she cared, and his upward glance met a pair of merry eyes.

"*Une affaire de convenance!*" she laughed. "The advantages are many and obvious. To be armed with a sweetheart will certainly be a fortuitous argument if the selected young lady fails to satisfy your critical taste, while if she proves 'just the one' a mock engagement won't be hard to crawl out of—especially as I happen to be the mock fiancée," she added maliciously.

Jack sprang to his feet and gave her hand a hearty grip. "Louise, you're a jewel! I knew you'd enter into the spirit of the thing and help me out of a box!"

"The name of friendship is sacred," declared Louise solemnly. "What are the duties devolving upon me in my new capacity?"

"Blithe *billet doux*, suggestive of sweet sentiment and 'sech,'" with a feeble attempt toward alliteration. "And my remuneration?" demurely. "One can't enter a business contract so blindly, you know."

They had been strolling toward the hotel where they had both been domiciled during the brief time which covered their acquaintance.

"Leave that to me—I'll see you're well paid for—*sweetheart*," was the daring reply as they parted in the lower hall.

The next morning as she bade him good-bye Louise casually mentioned that it was likely that she, too, would be in New York soon, as she had promised to visit an old college chum there.

"Why didn't you tell me that before?" Jack demanded enthusiastically. "We'll have no end of fun. I've a yacht on the Sound, a fast driving horse, an automobile—and I am yours. You'll let me know your address right away, won't you?" he queried anxiously.

"I'll notify you immediately—and perhaps while I'm there I'll have the opportunity of meeting the young lady whom I'm to defraud of all those luxuries—to say nothing of your attentions."

"And you'll answer all my letters?"

"I will," she declared solemnly—"in very much of a marriage-ceremony tone," she reflected afterward.

She had a great deal of time for reflection during the next few days as well as food for it, for the dearth of young men at the little Catskill resort was as marked as usual. She felt no inclination to supply Jack's place as cavalier, however.

Every day brought her an instalment of her "remuneration" accompanied by a letter from the obtuse Jack. The latter ran thus:

"Aug. 12th, ——.

"My Dear Louise: It was as I anticipated. The amount of forethought I have exhibited in this one instance has sent my stock of self-appreciation up 100 per cent., while you should be rewarded a gold medal for your humanitarian instincts.

"They commenced, 'She's just the girl—beautiful, brainy, brilliant.' Maud—my cousin—declared that she 'belongs to a superior class of women'; and as soon as I could get a word in I articulated: 'It's no use! I'm already engaged—and to "just the girl—beautiful, brainy, brilliant," who also "belongs to a superior class" of human beings'—(how do you like that?), and though of course I'd try to be decently polite to this paragon when she appeared on the scene, they couldn't expect me to give up my sweetheart for her, etc., etc., or show her more attention than my fiancée would approve. In that rôle, outline my mode of conduct for me. Be sure to make it with limited privileges.

"Maud teased to learn your name, but I grandiloquently informed her she should know nothing—that you'd be in the city soon, when she would have an opportunity to compare you with her favorite, who would suffer horribly in her doing so. They're all agog with excitement over it at the house. Yours, JACK.

"P. S.—How do you like the solitaire I sent down? Does it fit?

(Continued on page 21.)

FASHIONABLE TUB GOWNS.

(Described on page 39.)

FENCING FOR WOMEN

By PROF. EGISTO BONAVITA

Illustrated by H. DE JORIO

ON guard is apparently an awkward position, but in reality it is the only position which places the body in such a way that liberty and freedom of action in "Advance," "Attack," "Retreat" and the many movements necessary for self defence.

After having practiced the different movements described in our previous articles: The Salute, First, Second and Third Position, resume Second Position, placing yourself at *"Foil in line"* and gradually raise the left arm in line with the right, bend the knees, at the same time advance your right foot in line with the left heel sufficiently so as not to lose your balance. The distance of the step taken should be about four-tenths of your height; now bend your arm gracefully, bringing the hand to within a few inches of the head; the lower extremities should be perpendicular with the floor, while the upper form an angle of about 120 degrees, the weight of the body resting equally on both legs with the stomach well in and chest out, the shoulders being on the same level. This position is done in one single movement by straightening the legs, bringing the right heel in contact with the left or *vice versa* and dropping the arm to the side, resuming normal position.

LINE OF OFFENCE.

Line of offence is that formed by the arm and foil when brought in line with your adversary touching the shield; it is of great advantage to hold your foil in line of offence, as it prevents a close touch by your adversary, unless a deviating movement is made.

BEAT OF FOOT.

This is done while on guard by raising the right toe and bringing it down smartly to the floor without losing your equilibrium and oscillating the point of foil, it is done simply to keep the circulation in action during a bout and also in making feint attacks; it having a tendency to distract your adversary's attention.

ADVANCE.

Advance means to take a forward step so as to bring you closer to your opponent, and is done in two movements: (No. 1), simply by stepping forward with the right foot to distance desired; (No. 2), follow up with the left, keeping the same distance without changing the position of "On guard."

In many cases when you find yourself at too great a distance from your adversary to close up in one step, bring your *left* foot first, almost in contact with the right and step forward with same; you will then execute at one time a movement which would take four steps to execute and it will be readily seen that considerable time will be saved by so doing.

RETREAT.

This is also done in two movements: (1st), step back with the left foot, bringing the leg out straight; (2d), bend the left knee, carry right foot back, giving the Beat of Foot and resuming the exact position of "On guard." In executing either the Advance or Retreat it is of the utmost importance for one to keep foil in line of offence, not deviating the point of foil in the least, and the movement must be executed with *vim* and so rapidly as to make it appear as if done in one single motion.

ENGAGEMENT.

The engagement is the act of crossing blades with your adversary in an opposite line to the one in which you were just engaged with her.

This is done merely by lowering your point and passing it under her blade, using the fingers only, and taking great care after completing the movement that you are well covered and that your point is in line with your adversary's eye.

THE ATTACK.

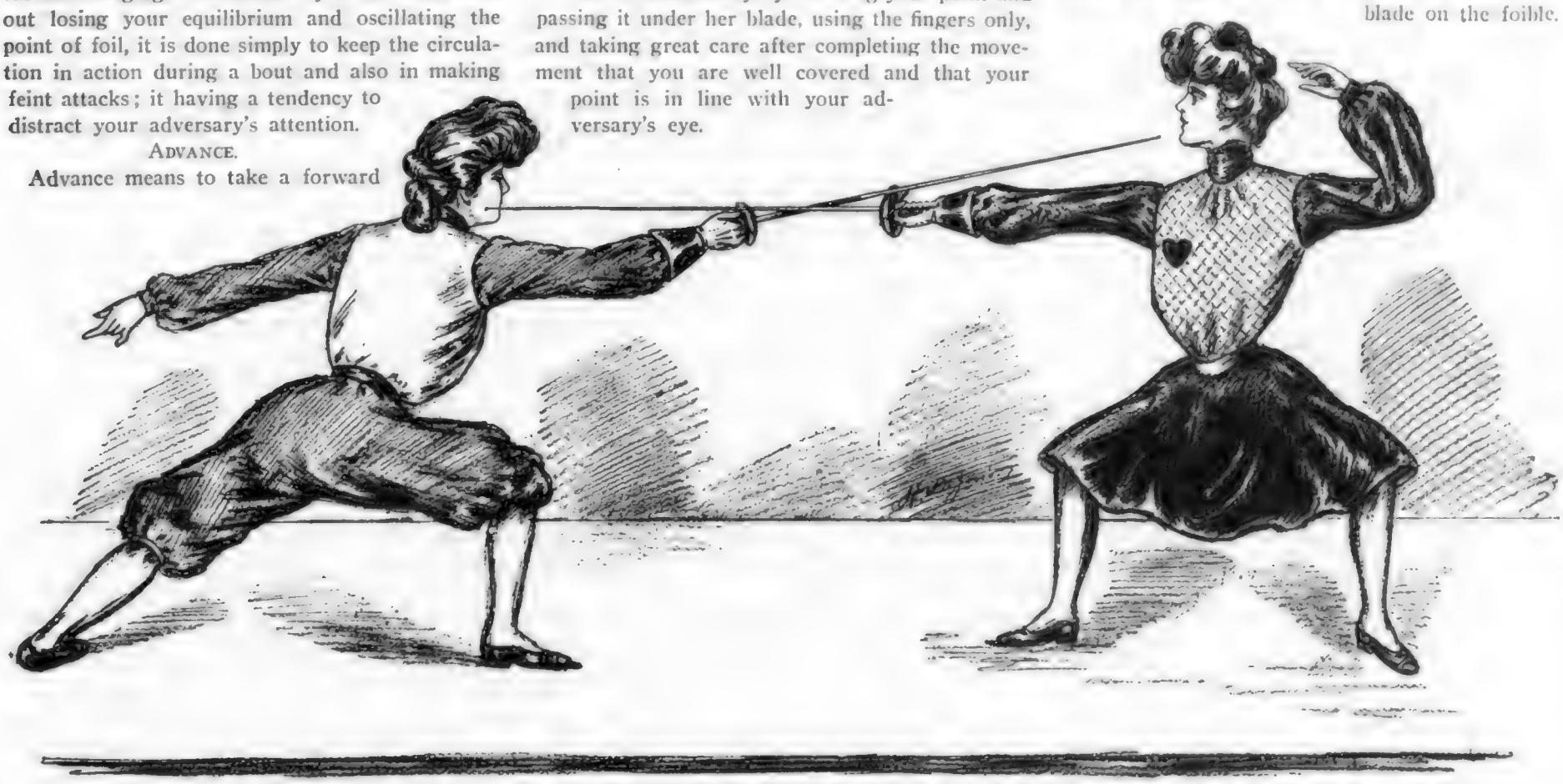
Your primary object as you cross blades with your adversary is to place your point on the body of her jacket, between the collar and the belt, and, furthermore, to do this correctly, gracefully and without unnecessary expenditure of force or laying yourself open to her attack at the same time.

Now, you may attack in two ways. Either you may yourself begin by a direct thrust, a feint and thrust, or some other manœuvre, or you can wait for her to attack and then take advantage of an opening to score yourself.

All attacks like the first mentioned, in which you yourself take the initiative, are called *Primary Attacks*, and all others *Secondary Attacks*.

THE PARRIES.

In general it may be remarked that all parries should be made with the least expenditure of time and exertion possible. An expert fencer parries almost entirely by a movement of the fingers and wrist, keeping the arm nearly immovable. Most of the parries are made with a light, quick tap with the *forte* or stronger half of the blade on the foible.



SKIRTS FOR LINEN, CRASH AND MOHAIR.

(Described on page 39.)

BERTIE PALLISER.

(Continued from page 7.)

"The strange presentiment of Lady Palliser was true; Bertie had disappeared.

"No one was able to explain how this disaster had happened. He had disappeared as swiftly as a puff of smoke vanishes in the air; no one knew what had become of him; they had sounded the pond, searched the jungle, called out the police and the inhabitants of Benares, which was about six or seven miles away. The entire city and the surrounding country had been explored, without result. No one had seen the child since the preceding Tuesday, at three o'clock, at which time he was playing with his tiger near his nurse's chair.

"Unconsciously, I had noted the hour and the day the other evening, in the mountains. It was the same Tuesday at twenty minutes to seven.

"Our questions revealed the fact that Nurse Smith had fallen asleep on the veranda after her lunch; when she awoke, the child confided to her care had disappeared.

"The unhappy woman was an object of pity. the sudden shock had startled her out of her usual British stoicism. She dragged herself to Lady Palliser's feet and threw herself on the ground.

"'My Lady! My Lady!' she cried. 'I do not know what happened me! Never, never before, have I slept while watching Master Bertie! I swear it before the Almighty God! I must have been ill. When I awoke at nine o'clock the poor angel had disappeared. My Lady—say that you will forgive me!—I have looked for him everywhere. Ask Bundeclung, ask the others.'

"Without seeming to hear, Lady Palliser tore her dress from the miserable creature's clinched fingers, and went straight up to Bundeclung, who stood grave and motionless, with his bronzed hands crossed on his breast.

"'My son!' she gasped hoarsely. 'Where is my son?'

"The Hindoo turned his opalescent eyes slowly upon her.

"'The gods alone know. Bundeclung is ignorant.'

"'Where were you when he disappeared?'

"'I had gone to the city to get some toys for Bertie, which he had vehemently demanded. When I returned at night, the white guardian slept and the child had disappeared.'

"'One slept, the other absent! Oh! servants without heart, without bowels of compassion! unfaithful and disloyal guardians: you were given a treasure a thousand times more precious than a hundred of your worthless lives, and you were not even capable of guarding it. O God! what punishment do you not deserve!'

"She clutched at her heart, wavered and fell unconscious. We carried her away.

"The search, directed by Sir Geoffrey, was vigorously renewed. I aided him by every means in my power. In vain. Not the slightest trace of the unfortunate child could be found. Not one of the crowd of native servants had seen or heard of him since the hour they had left him playing at his nurse's feet.

* * * * * * * *

"Ten days had dragged slowly by since Bertie's disappearance. Lady Palliser lay between life and death; a terrible delirium had succeeded the deadly prostration; every evening, upon the arival of the fatal hour in which she had heard her child's cry for help, she would answer with the same piercing cry which had frozen the blood in our veins.

"At last a strange idea took possession of me. What did she see? To what mysterious voice did these cries, so like those of a wounded animal, respond? Finally I resolved upon a test. Seizing her two hands as she fell fainting on the bed, I concentrated all my will on hers and commanded her in a loud voice to sleep.

"After a few moments of restlessness her tense features relaxed, her eyes closed and she breathed calm and regularly.

"'Are you sleeping?' I asked, pressing my hand to her forehead.

"'Yes,' she feebly replied.

"'Look out on the veranda, in the afternoon of that day.'

"'I am there.'

"'What do you see?'

"'I see Nurse Smith. She is seated in the big bamboo armchair. Little Tippoo is waving the "punkah" over her head; the heat oppresses her; she is complaining of a headache.'

"'What is Bertie doing?'

"'He is sitting on the ground playing with his young tiger; he is putting a garland of marigolds around his head; the animal is biting and tearing them with his claws and Bertie is laughing. Ah! Smith has fallen asleep. She can resist no longer. How red her face is! She looks as though she was suffering from a stroke of apoplexy. Her respiration is loud and irregular. If I did not know her, I should think that she was in a drunken sleep.'

"'What did she drink with her lunch?' Look into the dining-room.'

"'Her usual half-bottle of porter. Wait! there is something else in her glass, a sort of brown liquid—I see a bronze hand pouring it drop by drop—it is the hand of a native.

"'Return to the veranda.'

"Little Tippoo has run away as soon as he saw that Smith was asleep, and the "punkah" is motionless. Her face is very red. Bertie is trying to awaken her, he calls her, pulls her sleeve, tries to shake her; she does not hear him. How profoundly she sleeps!'

"'What does Bertie do?'

"'He is angry; he runs to the end of the veranda and looks over. Ah! I am afraid! A dark object springs up so suddenly and furtively below the balustrade. Why, it is Bundeclung! Why has he such an air of secrecy? He makes a sign to Bertie to be quiet; he holds out his arms; the child climbs over the balustrade and throws his arms around his neck. He carried him away. He glides in and out the bushes like an adder. God!—he has his hand over my son's mouth! Why he will strangle him! Where is he taking him? I will know!'

"Lady Palliser sprang from her bed and began to move rapidly and uncertainly around the room.

"'Oh! how fast he goes! how fast he goes!' she murmured breathlessly. 'He glides in and out the trees like a serpent. Now he has left the plantation—he is flying towards the savannah—turns to the right—the grass is so high that his progress is only marked by slight undulations. But I see him. He has thrown Bertie over his shoulder as a butcher does a lamb. O God! he has wrapped his head in a scarf; the child struggles, but the man hold his legs and arms as tightly as if they were in a vise. O! his face is horrible. If you have any pity run! run! Keep him from harming him!

"'It is almost night—he continues his walk.

"'Look! During the struggle, Bertie has at last succeeded in freeing his head. He calls me—it is his voice that I heard away off there in the mountains: "Mamma!—Mamma!" he called me twice. Yes, my best beloved, I am coming; wait for me. The wretch has put his little head roughly under his arm—he wraps it more securely in the scarf.

"'He reaches a hut, which is almost concealed by the tall grass. What a horrible room! What are those long black bodies hanging motionless from the walls? They look like serpents—what are those dreadful rusty black instruments on that iron tripod of red-hot coals?

"'My Bertie! My Bertie! No! Help! Help! Ah! Murder!——'

"With a cry in which there was nothing human, she threw herself forward, covered her eyes with her hands and fell her full length, fainting, while in a complete hypnotic sleep. Horrified, we lifted her up and cared for her. Then we gave her over to the care of her women and left the room where she was suffering in more than mortal agony.

"They brought in Bundeclung. With folded arms, he looked at us calmly and seriously, and a sinister smile crossed his lips. Palliser hid his face in his hands, unable to bear the sight of the wretch. I questioned him.

"In a few words I repeated Lady Palliser's vision. The Hindoo listened without moving a muscle, nodding gravely when I came to certain details.

"When I had finished, all was silent.

"'What have you to say?' I asked at last.

"He bowed his head.

"'The gods are great. The Memsahib has seen truly. It all happened just as she said.'

"'What have you done with Bertie?'

"'I shall not tell. The gods did not permit the Memsahib to reveal it. Bundeclung knows how to keep his own counsel.'

"'Have you killed him?' I asked.

"'Young Bertie has lived.'

"'What cursed folly possessed you to commit this heinous crime?'

"'A ferocious look gleamed suddenly in his eyes, but he did not speak.

"'Have you not always found in that noble woman of angelic sweetness unlimited indulgence and infinite pity for your condition? Is it possible that your heart recognizes no human feeling? That it beat with no affection for the child confided to your care, and whom you had known from the hour of his birth, and who loved you? Speak! If there is an excuse for so black a crime I command you to speak.'

"He remained silent and motionless for a few moments, staring with unseeing eyes.

"'Bundeclung has had his revenge,' he said at last, in a slow, deep voice. 'He also had a son,—an only son,—a little child more beautiful than the sun. The Memsahib saw him one day, many seasons ago. She praised his beauty, took him in her arms and kissed his brow. The next day the child was taken suddenly ill—he died with the setting sun. He was the same age as young Bertie. The gods so willed it.'

"'Wretched madman! What do you mean?'

"'The praise of the men who come from the land of the setting sun is fatal. It brings misfortune. When the strange lady touched the child of the poor slave, he shivered; when the child died, the father understood. When young Bertie—for whom Bundeclung had no hate, because he had known him from birth, and the child loved him—reached the age of the dead child, he knew that the hour had come.

"'When the gods speak, men must obey.'

"The Hindoo stopped speaking and not a word more passed his lips.

"He was executed at sunrise, in the presence of all his assembled comrades, and died calmly, without a sign of regret."

* * * * * * * *

"What became of Lady Palliser?" asked Juliette after a long silence.

(Continued on page 21.)

SUGGESTIONS FOR SILK GOWNS.

(Described on page 39.)

INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGES.

LORD YARMOUTH has ended an eventful career by marrying Miss Alice Thaw. The Countess of Yarmouth is the daughter of a coal baron. She is herself many times a millionaire, and settled one hundred thousand dollars a year on her fiancé prior to the ceremony.

The elder Thaw family opposed the wedding and wanted the favorite and youngest daughter to wait a year before consummating the marriage; but love will find a way, and Harry Thaw, supported by his mother, who was won over after much persuasion, favored an immediate marriage. The ceremony took place in Pittsburg, and was a great social event. The Earl spent the day prior to his marriage in New York, bidding goodbye to his old friends in the Tenderloin.

In 1899 Lord Yarmouth came over and spent a summer in Newport, where he organized an amateur theatrical performance to be given at the Casino.

The play was called "A Creature of Impulse," and there was great rivalry among girls of fashion to take part in the production. Miss Bessie Hunter was selected for the leading rôle, and all the 400 flocked to see the greatest success and novelty of the year.

This was not Lord Yarmouth's first attempt, for a few years previous to this he had offended Queen Victoria by appearing at private theatricals in England attired in rose-colored ballet skirts and executing a *pas seul*.

THE EARL OF YARMOUTH.

The following winter he accepted an engagement from Charles Frohman, and made his professional début in a play called "Make Way for Ladies," using the name Eric Hope.

This venture proved a failure, and Lord Yarmouth began to appear in vaudeville in short plays—but this, too, was shortly abandoned.

He has always been accused of having come to America in search of an heiress.

Shortly after the end of Lord Yarmouth's theatrical engagement he achieved much newspaper notoriety through suing a morning newspaper for slander.

The trial was very amusing, and the courtrooms were crowded with the curious.

Many roaringly funny incidents took place. His Lordship's valet testified that after his wages were paid his employer borrowed them all back from time to time, and that all he had earned was still owing.

Since abandoning the stage as a career, Lord Yarmouth has been a wine agent, in the employ of a champagne importer.

His duties did not include the sale of wine, but merely the using of this particular beverage and talking it up to his associates. This is a favorite occupation with impecunious aristocrats.

These vicissitudes are now remnants of the past strenuous life now forgotten by His Lordship, who is in England busy with architects and decorators, planning to renovate Ragley Hall.

Thackeray, in "Vanity Fair," immortalized the grandfather of the present incumbent by creating "Lord Steyne" a portrait of the Earl.

The scandalous delay of ceremony was caused by the bridegroom's demand for a larger settlement, in default of which he declared the marriage should not take place.

Harry Thaw was naturally disgusted at this exhibition of cupidity and became so angry that a frightful scene ensued. That is the real reason he was not present in the church at the ceremony and that his brother Joe gave the bride away.

The Thaw family naturally considered that in settling a fortune upon the eldest heir, and in giving Lord Yarmouth an income for life, they were acting in a very generous manner, for he, besides, will participate largely in his wife's millions.

Little Miss Thaw deserves only pity, for to sacrifice a young and innocent girl to an international libertine is little short of a crime.

The Countess of Yarmouth took a magnificent trousseaux with her to her new home. The lingerie was all made by the nuns in a convent near St. Louis, famous for its wonderfully intricate handwork. One jupon was embellished in a drawn work design, edged with fine scrolls and flower designs, and cost $300.

THE COUNTESS OF YARMOUTH.

The outer garments and frocks were all imported, but her hats were constructed in New York.

Persons who have known the bride all her lifetime, say she is a sweet and charming innocent girl, who knows nothing of the world, and whose chief pleasure has been in either dogs and horses. She is an expert horsewoman, both in the saddle and as a four-in-hand driver.

Among the exhibitors in the last dog show her pets took two prizes.

A brunette type, with a clear dark skin and merry brown eyes, without being a great beauty, her face is winning and lovable.

Among other stories told in newspaper offices is one of a woman being sent to interview Mr. Eric Hope.

She was condescendingly received and His Lordship gave her four photographs for publication. Unlike most actors he reluctantly parted with the pictures, but finally decided to allow the writer to take them away after she had signed a receipt, guaranteeing in the name of the paper she represented, that they should be safely returned.

After a short delay the story was published, but alas, like so many photographs that are taken into an editorial office, these were lost.

Lord Yarmouth wrote the office, the editor and the reporter, and not being able to recover the pictures, he produced the receipt and the journalist was compelled to pay His Lordship five dollars for their loss.

This was so entirely contrary to the usual courtesy extended writers by the theatrical profession that it became a standing joke in newspaper offices where someone facetiously suggested that perhaps it was a mark of nobility to exhibit such idiosyncracies.

The Marquis and Marquise of Hertford came over to attend the wedding and they were accompanied by Lady Mary Seymour, Lord Yarmouth's sister. They have now returned to England.

"THE KNICKERBOCKER GIRL."

TAILOR MADE GOWNS FOR THE PROMENADE. (Described on page 39.)

For correct ideas ask for "Les Parisiennes," the only reliable authority for tailor-made garments. Insist on your tailor having it.

Social Observances

JUNE is the accepted month of roses and consequently nearly all functions planned for the month generally embody the flower in some form or another.

A rose wedding affords ample opportunity for originality in devising unique features.

For a home wedding very pretty effects may be obtained by garlands of pink and white garden roses festooned from the chandelier, where loops of pink and white ribbons are looped to the corners of the room and the fireplace should be banked with poesies. Vases and baskets stand round the room.

The bride and bridegroom stand under a bower of roses and smilax and broad bands of ribbon separate them from the guests.

The bride should have a maid of honor, who may be an intimate friend or relative of the bride or groom.

The bride's gown should be white, high in the neck, if she is a young girl. Widows and divorcee's never choose white; custom decreeing a light grey or lavender be worn.

A pretty idea is for a ring bearer to precede the bride, carrying in one hand a shower bouquet, and in the other a small cushion upon which the wedding ring rests.

A cold collation should be served, including boned fowl, patties, sandwiches, salad, iced punch, coffee glacé, and sherbet.

The petit fours should include among other condiments, candied rose leaves, candied violets, pink and white mints and salted almonds.

The bridegroom should be attended by ushers and a best man, and it is his privilege to give gifts to the bridesmaids and ring bearer as well as to the groomsman and ushers.

Wedding gifts should be sent to the bride to her house, and conventionality demands that she write a personal note of thanks for each gift received.

Brides are apt to overlook this and return to the old fashion, which did not demand a reply.

It should be the duty of some member of the family to write a list of each gift and the sender, so that no mistake may arise.

It is the groom, of course, who gives the clergyman his fee.

It is quite the fashion for the bride-elect to entertain her girl friends at a luncheon or breakfast, and again there is no prettier decoration for this function than roses.

If more than twelve guests are to be entertained, say fifteen, three tables should be laid, seating five at each table, and a different rose-color scheme be carried out at each table.

Maidenhair ferns and pink roses could be utilized on one table, Marechal Neil and smilax at another, and rich velvety American Beauties somewhere else. The bride-elect sits in turn at each table, changing places with one of her guests, affording all present an opportunity of talking to her.

Pretty favors may be given in the device of dainty baskets of candied fruit, rose leaves, violets, etc. Charming paper roses with long stems and delicate leaves are made with a small box concealed in the center to hold candied rose-leaves. Others are smaller and may be filled with any flavor of rose-colored ice or cream. These appropriate favors may be purchased at any reliable confectioners and at most good bakeries, and at many department stores.

Either elaborate or simple menus may be served, and daintiness should be the aim.

Fruit, nuts or vegetable salad are more appropriate than fowl, fish or meat at this season of the year, and glacés, sorbets, sherbet and jellied or boned fowl are still more timely.

An inexpensive menu would include both a sherbet and ice served before the entreès or salad, and a young hostess should be assisted in receiving by a girl friend.

No member of the family is expected to be present except the mother of the bride-elect.

The gowns worn for this occasion should not be too elaborate, and it is considered bad form to appear at noon in a frock with a transparent yoke or sleeves.

Delicate mull, organdie, French Swiss, chiffon or crêpe de chine would be appropriate made over a lawn or a taffeta slip, regulated by the expenditure the bride-elect cares to make.

It is no longer fashionable to wear hats at luncheons, unless they are most informal in character.

Gloves are not worn at the table, but are left in the apartment provided by the hostess as a dressing room.

Care should be taken to cool the dining-room before the guests arrive, as nothing is more uncomfortable and depressing to a room full of guests than a hot stuffy atmosphere.

Fashion now decrees that the destination of the bridal pair for their honeymoon trip remain a secret.

The groom takes one of the ushers or his best man into his confidence and the bride reveals the itinerary only to her mother. While the wedding breakfast or luncheon is being served, usually immediately after the bridal cake is cut, the bride slips away to change her gown. Plans have meantime been carefully made for the young couple to steal away in a closed carriage.

The most successful ruse is to get some one to drive away in the carriage which carries the hand luggage, and the bridal guests, deceived, are sure to follow. Immediately afterward, another carriage containing the bride and groom slips quickly up, and they are borne away before the assembled guests realize that a mistake has been made.

Rice, old shoes, white ribbons, the long white paper rolls used by stock brokers to print the quotations from the ticker, toy balloons, and printed placards are all used to torment and teaze the bridal pair. Many couples accept these pranks in a spirit of fun, while others grow enraged, and fail to see the joke.

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EVERY PAIR WARRANTED
The Velvet Grip
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HOSE CUSHION BUTTON SUPPORTER
LOOK FOR THE NAME ON EVERY LOOP
If your Dealer does not sell you this Supporter he does not sell the Best.
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ON A STARRY NIGHT.

3

OR

When The Moon Shines Bright.

Written & Composed by FELIX F. FEIST.

CHORUS.

star - ry night, When the moon shines bright, We play lov-er's
p-f a tempo
games, call each oth-er pet names, When we're hid-den 'way out of sight; When the
stars shine bright, then it seems just right, Be-neath the tree's
1.
2.
shade, to make love to some maid, On a star - ry night. On a night.

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BERTIE PALLISER.

(Continued from page 15.)

"When the unfortunate woman recovered consciousness, her reason had fled. She never recovered. She had a mild form of insanity and did not seem to suffer. Only every evening, at the fatal hour, she would give the same piercing cry, call Bertie and fall senseless. She died six months after.

"Then, they never knew——"

"Never," replied the doctor, rising to go. "The remains of the unfortunate child were never found, and the end of that horrible vision was concealed in the tomb—where it remains a secret between that demon and his two victims."

THE END.

A CASE OF ABSENCE.

(Continued from page 11.)

"P. S.—Address me at 114 Woodland Ave.

"P. S.—Third and last call. I'm developing this P. S. habit as badly as a woman. I won't do it again!"

How Louise laughed! She really seemed to find more material for mirth than the lines themselves could furnish, and for the next ten days she continued laughing.

The ring he mentioned was a beauty. "It should have been a paste," she wrote him, "in order to be in perfect keeping with the compact it seals."

Jack's reply is not material.

Louise noted with satisfaction the increasing importunity for her to hasten her arrival, and she may have been justified in composing the most interesting letters possible and resorting to various little artifices to augment the impatience which daily became more evident.

Later another amusing letter came. A portion said: "Do you know, dear, my Cousin Jack was at the same place you are stoppnig for a while this summer. I do not know how long. He is such a wanderer, we can never locate him accurately.

"We thought him at Long Branch, and the letter that summoned him home was forwarded to him from there. Did you meet him?

"Jack in the dearest fellow in the world, but he's so deeply in love with *some* girl from *somewhere* no one can approach him. I haven't been able to learn even her name.

"We are looking forward to your visit with eagerness. Let me know when to meet you, dear.

"With much love. MAUD."

That night Louise dropped a note to Jack. "I will be in New York tomorrow, and will see you in the evening," was all it said.

"Where? Where?" wondered Jack savagely on its receipt. 'A telegram can't reach her now—and I don t even know her address. But I'll find her if I have to search New York!" And he straightway went out and ordered a half dozen new ties after long deliberation.

That afternoon, on going home, he blundered into the library, where he found his aunt and cousin waiting him, and—did his eyes deceive him? He heard not a word of what Maud was saying. "Louise!" he cried, and folded her in his arms, to the great surprise and bewilderment of the entire trio. "She, aunt, is my sweetheart," he declared—"the girl I'm engaged to!"

Louise took him to task later. "Don't you think you rather overdid the matter for a mock engagement, Jack—an affair of convenience?"

"Let us make it a real engagement, sweetheart," he pleaded. "If you will not, it will be no longer a convenient affair for me. I never knew how much I loved you till I left you."

"A case of absence," she declared. "And I—I loved *you* all the time."

'What an idiot I was," he remarked fervently.

"What an idiot you were, Jack," she acquiesced.

THE END.

♣ ♣

Mamma—I'm surprised that you would suffer a man to kiss you.

Maud—But I didn't suffer.

———

In these meteorological forecasts why don't they hedge, as the steamboat companies do, and say, "wind and weather permitting?"

———

Artist—I've just finished these charcoal drawings.

Visitor — What a pity to waste charcoal when fuel is so high!

———

Miss Waunta Noe—Do you ever try to recognize people by the clothes they wear?

Kidder Bitte—Sometimes. For instance, if I see a man dressed in a blue suit with a helmet on his head and a club in his hand I'm willing to bet a dollar he's a policeman.

———

The way of Wisdom lies between diffidence and temerity; the path is difficult.—Obermann.

———

Cads are always more feminine than masculine and less manly than women.—"The Stumbling Block."

———

There are friendships which remain after the first good has been exhausted, whose main worth lies in tender recollection.—"The Western Slope."

———

Activity is the antidote to the depressions that lower our vitality, whether they come from physical or psychical causes.—"Life and Destinv."

———

Tact is the exercise of that wit whereby woman renders man unconscious of the charms in which her beauty binds him.—"A Summer in New York."

———

There comes a moment into the lives of most of us into which seems rolled all the agony of the ages; a moment in which the numb misery of all time, since its beginning, is bursting the brain while the heart sheds tears of blood.—"The Trail of the Grand Seigneur."

———

A man can't never make a woman believe he's bad by tellin' her he is any more'n he can make her believe he's good by the same process.—"The Substitute."

———

The woman who is not content to dress precisely in fashion is assuming to be either a little better or a little wickeder than her neighbor. One assumption is as bad taste as the other.—"A Summer in New York."

———

The older a man gits in this world the younger he is in the next, an' from all accounts, the next is better an' keeps a body at a standstill.—"The Substitute."

♣ ♣

FROM THE PHILISTINE.

I would rather appreciate the things I do not have than to have the things I do not appreciate.

———

We awaken in others the same attitude in men we hold toward them.

———

Mind your own business and give other folks a chance to mind theirs.

———

Be pleased until ten o'clock in the morning and the rest of the day will take care of itself.

———

Do not dump your woes upon people. Keep the story of your life to yourself. Troubles grow by recounting them.

———

If you suffer, thank God. It is a sure proof you are alive.

———

Defeat is only for those that accept it.

———

The reward of a good deed is to have done it.

———

The object in teaching a child is to enable it to get along without its teacher.

———

All things come too late for those that wait.

———

WHY SENSIBLE WOMEN MARRY FOR MONEY AND NOT FOR LOVE

To suggest to the average young woman that wealth and position weigh more with her in the choice of a husband than love would probably excite her indignation. There are two reasons for this.

Most young women like to think that they are the counterpart of the popular stage heroine who, when asked to choose between the wealthy suitor and impecunious lover, unhesitatingly declares that she prefers love in a cottage to a life of luxurious misery in a mansion.

This is a practical age, and, although the days of romance are by no means past, the present-day young woman, while recognizing the value of love, is apt to look at a man's worldly possessions before deciding to accept him for a husband.

And perhaps it is as well that she should do so. For while marriage without sincere mutual love is not to be recommended, seeing that such a union would be likely to result in much misery and unhappiness for all parties concerned, one must not lose sight of the truism that when poverty comes in at the door love flies out at the window.

What can be more natural than that a woman whose youth has perhaps been spent in continual drudgery should look forward to marrying a man who is in a position to provide her with a comfortable home?

Perhaps for years she has had to work hard for a scanty pittance, which has scarcely sufficed to provide for her bare needs. Or, again, she may be one of a large and poor family who have always experienced the greatest difficulty in making both ends meet.

Some girls, of course, are quite content to marry a man and continue the struggle for existence to which they have always been accustomed. But life is a very uninviting prospect, and one can scarcely blame a young woman who accepts the offer of a suitor who can remove her from the struggle with poverty, even though he may not have won her entire love. —*Exchange.*

♣ ♣

MORNING AND NIGHT.

We cannot know the way—
Or if it leads to darkness or to light;
It is but this: To see the rainbow ray—
To dream the dream—to do the deed to-day,
And then—good-night!

—*Frank L. Stanton.*

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Improving Your Figure

IS BY WEARING A

WRIGHT

BUST FORM.

It is very light, very pliable, and fills all requirements of a corset, while increasing bust measure as much as desired. Has a straight front, gives beautiful shape to the hips; and is a great aid to Dressmakers and Ladies' Tailors. Made in Netting, Batiste, Sateen and Jean.

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The Descendants of General U. S. Grant.

COUNT MICHAEL SPERAUSKY.

THREE generations of Grants are shown in the accompanying pictures, descendants of the great General U. S. Grant—so dear to the hearts of American people. Miss Julia Dent Grant was the General's favorite grandchild. He called her "Little Sunshine," and the name has clung to her ever since, although for three years she has been a Russian Princess, the wife of Prince Micael Cantacuzene.

At Beaulieu, in Newport, while a guest of her aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Miss Grant married, and three months later was the chatelaine of a huge palace on the Rue Frontenac, in St. Petersburg.

She is a tall, *svelt* brunette, with a fine complexion and large violet eyes. There is little of the Grant about her, as she is strikingly like her mother, who, as Ida Honorè, in her girlhood was considered one of the most beautiful girls in Chicago.

Mrs. Grant, the wife of Brig.-Gen. Fred. D. Grant, is a thoroughly domestic woman, a lover of society and books, caring little for club life, and the Princess Cantacuzene takes after her mother.

Prince Michael Spérausky is the high-sounding name to which "Little Sunshine's" baby son is entitled. He is the grandson of the highest official of the Russian church and the favorite companion of the five little daughters of the Czarina.

Daily the Royal drosky is sent to the Cantacuzene palace and the little Prince is taken to the Imperial Palace to take a kindergarten lesson with the three elder daughters of the Czar.

Dame Rumor is already whispering that an alliance is being planned that will exceed in splendor the great alliance made by America's favorite daughter and the young Prince who ranked nearest the Imperial Throne

Recently the Czarina, being unable to attend a state dinner, requested the Princess Cantacuzene to represent her, and in giving this command to an American woman she paid the highest possible tribute to America as a nation and to Americans as a people.

In the accompanying photograph the Princess Cantacuzene wears a frock made *en train* by Collet Socurs in Paris. It is duchesse lace, in which the Cantacuzene-Spérausky coat-of-arms is interwoven.

It took twenty women two years in Brussels to make by hand this exquisite tissue. The pattern is executed in raised rose leaves and conventionalized scrolls in the finest of threads.

Her tiara is pearls and diamonds, and was given her by her husband's family at the time of her marriage.

Mrs. Potter Palmer presented her niece with the collarette. It is composed of twelve rows of exquisitely matched pearls, held together by bars of diamonds. It cost $100,000.

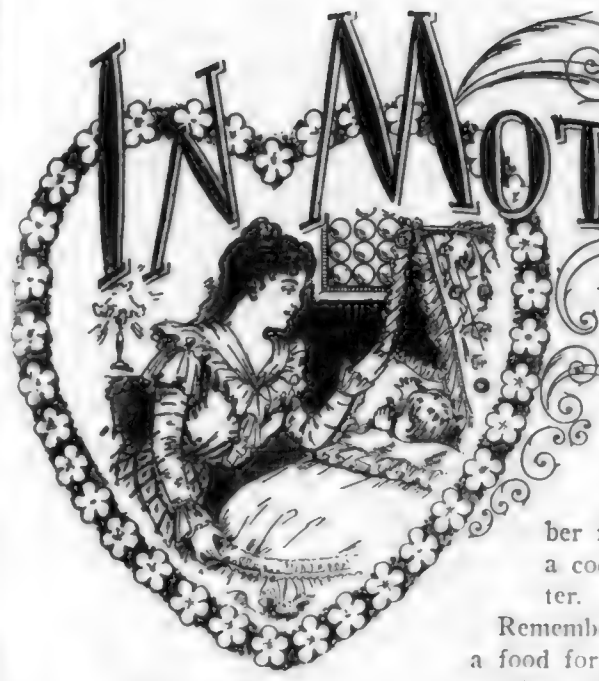
Around her waist she has twined a long rope of magnificent pearls, tied in a knot at the waist line, and fastened with a huge, blazing harvest moon of diamonds.

The Princess wears a corsage piece given to her by the Czar and Czarina. It is a flower design, composed entirely of large brilliants.

She holds a black ostrich feather fan in her hand, mounted in tortoise shell. This was a recent gift from the officers of her husband's regiment to a favorite commander's wife as well as a delightful hostess.

"ANNA KARANINI."

PRINCESS CANTACUZENE. JULIA SPERAUSKY CANTACUZENE GRANT.



IN MOTHERLAND

MOTHERS are beginning to appreciate the fact that most of the ailments from which their little ones suffer in summer are due to improper feeding.

It is just as necessary for the young mother to learn not to over feed her infant as it is that sufficient amount of nutriment be supplied at proper intervals.

A child should preferably be nursed by its mother but if Nature has not prepared a nutritious quality and quantity of milk a course of sterilized cow-milk must be substituted.

People who can afford the luxury of an individual cow have a great advantage over those who have to depend upon the regular milk dealer.

Change of food is very injurious.

A child's stomach and bowels can be regulated by a proper study of dietetics without the aid of a physician or any of the much advertised nostrums, through the entire period of dentition.

Instead of feeding Baby whenever it cries, or quieting its little voice by giving it a rubber nipple occasionally give it a cool, not cold, glass of water.

Remember, milk is not a drink but a food for the infant.

After exercising all possible care in procuring fresh milk, purchase a reliable sterilizer, feed the child at regular intervals increasing the quantity as the child grows older.

Attend personally to the cleansing of the bottles and nipples. Do not allow a child to have a ring or rubber nipple to keep it quiet. Physicians will tell you this fills the child's stomach with wind and causes colic. Moreover, the nipple cannot be kept clean, for it falls out of the child's mouth, and comes in contact with all manner of unknown germs and bacteria and frequently to quiet the baby's cries the mother allows it to have it again.

Rubber acts upon the gums and causes many of the sore mouths that are so tenacious and hard to cure in a child's mouth during its first and second summer.

Do not allow your relatives and friends to kiss the baby—or rouse it from its regular nap "Because it's so cunning!"

Regularity in the nap, the bath, and feeding of an infant lays the foundation for an obedient, punctual child when it is older. Parents do not realize that Baby has a temper, will and intelligence long before it can express itself.

As a mother trains her infant in its cradle to obedience, so may she expect the older child to develop.

If a child cries do not go to its side at once, but if it continues to wail rest assured there is some cause.

Turn it over on the other side and if this does not produce the desired result carefully search all over its clothing to see if a pin is sticking or if a button presses into its tender skin. After you have given it a drink of water, and are sure the cover is not too heavy or that the light does not shine in its eyes—go away and soon the little one will drop off to sleep.

Perhaps for the first three or four times the crying will not cease at once but as soon as Baby realizes that it will not receive any further attention until his nap hour is over, he drops into a sleep.

Cradles are no longer rocked and trotting a child on the knee is known to be very injurious.

Do not force a child to walk or crawl before it is strong enough. At the time when its limbs are ready to bear the weight of the body, the child will make the effort itself.

Nothing is more harmful than to permit a child to taste candy or cake or anything else the family happens to be eating or drinking.

Heavy embroideries, long skirts and clumsy flannels tend to weaken and tire infants. Keep the baby's abdomen warm, not omitting a pure woolen band, and woolen or silk and woolen socks are preferable to lisle or cotton, even in summer, but be sure they are thin and light in quality.

"VIYELLA" (Regd.)

FOR SPRING FLANNEL SHIRT WAISTS, FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR AND MEN'S GOLF AND OUTING SHIRTS

"VIYELLA" is now in the hands of retail stores in all the newest designs and color combinations for 1903.

"VIYELLA" is stamped on selvedge of every five yards. None genuine without the "VIYELLA" ticket.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"VIYELLA" in the heavy weight is specially adapted for Golf and Street Costumes.

DOES NOT SHRINK

LADY AGENTS WANTED for our DRESS SHIELDS, New Ladies' Companion, Safety Belts, Aprons, Sleeves, Shoulder Braces, Dusting Caps, Rubber Gloves, Rubber Bed-Sheets, Infant's Rubber Goods, etc. Ready sales. We have 500 agents clearing $100 a month. Sample pair Arm Band DRESS SHIELDS 12 cents. Stamps taken.

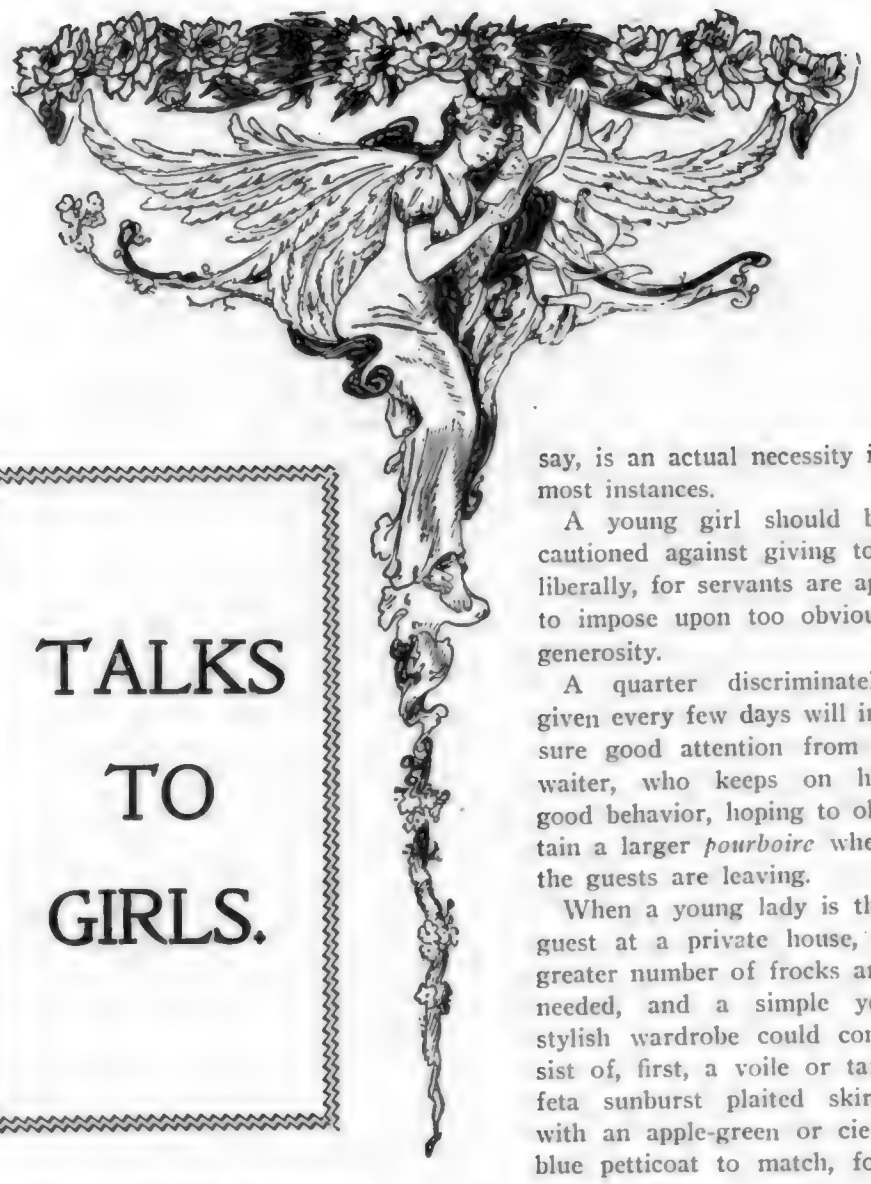
N. L. ERWIN & CO., 386 Western Ave., Chicago.

FRECKLES positively removed by using Stillman's Cream. Prepared especially for this great enemy of beauty. Write for particulars. STILLMAN FRECKLE CREAM CO., Dept. H, AURORA, ILLS.

FOR FIFTY YEARS!
MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
has been used by Millions of Mothers for their children while Teething for over Fifty Years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.
Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

STREET SUITS FOR MISSES.

(Described on page 39.)



TALKS TO GIRLS.

GOING AWAY FOR THE SUMMER.

ALMOST everyone takes a trip of some kind or another in the summer. Whether it is a visit to friends or a sojourn at a hotel, the question of a wardrobe invariably arises.

If one goes to friends, there are more requirements demanded and a certain amount of restriction is placed upon a girl's conduct.

In the first place she must be provided with a wardrobe that will not make her hostess ashamed of her, and her deportment must be such she cannot be criticised, either at table or in her *savoir faire* of every-day life.

On her arrival she may bestow a gift upon her hostess, and custom exacts she must bestow a gratuity upon the servants before she leaves. This gift is always money.

When her luggage is delivered she must invariably tip the expressman, whether he is in the employ of an agency or a member of the household.

In America, it is not customary to allow the hostess to pay for such things.

In traveling, the ordinary tip for a Pullman porter is twenty-five cents for each twenty-four hours' journey. If the run is a short one, a quarter is the usual tip to be given when the young lady leaves the train, after she has been brushed off, when the porter takes her hand baggage and assists her off the train.

At the hotel the bestowal of a tip insures good service, and, I regret to say, is an actual necessity in most instances.

A young girl should be cautioned against giving too liberally, for servants are apt to impose upon too obvious generosity.

A quarter discriminately given every few days will insure good attention from a waiter, who keeps on his good behavior, hoping to obtain a larger *pourboire* when the guests are leaving.

When a young lady is the guest at a private house, a greater number of frocks are needed, and a simple yet stylish wardrobe could consist of, first, a voile or taffeta sunburst plaited skirt, with an apple-green or ciel-blue petticoat to match, for street and general wear.

These are called "trotteuses" in Paris, and are made instep length. A cravenette rain frock made ankle length in Norfolk jacket model is suitable for shooting, walking or rainy days. A French silk rubber coat may or may not be included in the wardrobe. They are *chic* but quite expensive, especially as the styles change every year.

A black taffeta Monte Carlo or sac bolero is almost a necessity; a shirt-waist suit, made of butcher's linen, trimmed with Cluny lace, or made of crash, pongee, satin foulard, or figured Madras, in white, blue or black; one or two piqué skirts, made just to escape the ground; one voile or light grey, made rather elaborately, to wear to church or for formal calls; some inexpensive dimities, as many shirt waists as possible, one long kimona and a fancy, thin négligé and several inexpensive but becoming hats.

An umbrella, one linen parasol, and one taffeta or chiffon parasol—in scarlet, blue or emerald green—would cover all the needs possible.

If the hostess gives a luncheon or breakfast to introduce her guest, her voile or church dress would be the proper choice, reserving her prettiest dimity or organdy to wear when she accepts the return of hospitality, which will be later in the season.

The guest should never accept an invitation unless her hostess is included, and the same should hold good if a young man asks her to go for a drive, without extending an invitation to her hostess or providing a proper chaperon, unless some extenuating circumstances alter the case.

She should endeavor to render herself agreeable to her hostess and amiable to any other guests who offer her courtesies during her visit.

It is considered an evidence of tact and good-breeding to exercise diplomacy in retiring occasionally to one's own room to write or read, and thereby giving her hostess an opportunity to attend to personal matters, to regulate her household, and plan for her guest's amusement.

A young girl should be entertained after her taste; if she is literary, introductions to club women, writers and bookish people will interest her; and if she is musical, concerts and dances will render her stay more agreeable.

There is undoubtedly more independence at a hotel; one can arise when she wishes, breakfast with her friends or family at any desired hour and designate the hour she wishes her luncheon and dinner.

There is less formality and more opportunity to rest, but less chance of meeting desirable acquaintances and being invited about the following winter.

Where one is the guest at a private house she must conform to the rules of the house, and obey the inexorable demands made upon her time by the hostess and society.

Aside from time spent in this wise she should endeavor to assist her hostess in entertaining, pay some attention to the little ones, and to render herself a pleasing factor in the house instead of a nuisance.

Pay attention to the amenities of life. Do not assist at a family quarrel by taking sides, and if anything goes wrong affect not to notice it.

Appreciate the privilege of being invited sufficiently not to criticise your hostess' guests or servants.

Avoid arguments on religion and similar unpleasant topics where so much diversity of opinion exists.

Always remember you are only a guest and that nothing is expected of you but amiability and good behavior.

After returning to your home a letter should be written to your hostess, telling her of your safe arrival, and thanking her for her hospitality.

These are "bread-and-butter" letters, and it is indispensable that they should be written following a visit, whether it has lasted only twenty-four hours or is of longer duration.

The omission of this courtesy is considered very "bad form."

Politeness that does not come from the heart is not liable to elicit either praise or gratitude. Teach yourself to feel kindly toward persons with whom you come in contact either in business or socially; instead of criticising the faults of others, remedy your own. Render yourself the superior of rude and common persons.

MODENE

IN COMPOUNDING, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled upon the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We named the new discovery MODENE. It is absolutely harmless, but works sure results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. **It Cannot Fail.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it; the heavy growth, such as the beard or growth on moles, may require two or more applications, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward

Modene supersedes electrolysis

Used by people of refinement, and recommended by all who have tested its merits.

Modene sent by mail, in safely mailing cases (securely sealed) on receipt of **$1.00** per bottle. Send money by letter with your full address written plainly. Postage stamps taken.

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED.

MODENE MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 105, Cincinnati, Ohio

EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED

We offer **$1,000** for Failure or the Slightest Injury.

THE FASTIDIOUS USE
Lia Rand's Perfecto Cream

Scientifically prepared. Pure White, Non-Acid, Tissue Builder, Skin Food, Bleach, Beautifier. Readily absorbed by the Skin, so rejuvenates the Complexion. **Jar, 50 Cents.**
Send stamp for FREE Sample

Lia Rand's Dermacaro Medicated Powder

The Cleanser that Cleanses. Clarifies, Beautifies, Whitens, Heals, Shrinks enlarged Pores, Removes Blackheads, Tan and the dark Stain around the neck caused by the collar; Fades Freckles and Liver Spots. Its continued use hardens the Tissues, thus eradicating Wrinkles. **Four oz. Package, 25 Cents.** Send stamp for FREE Sample.

Superfluous Hair Removed by Lia Rand's Depilatory

A thoroughly reliable, odorless preparation, containing no acid. Does its work in five minutes painlessly. Does not irritate the skin. Can be kept and used as required. Price, **$1.00** by Mail, or ask your dealer for it.

Lia Rand's Specialties

Kurefut, A. B. Powder, Savon Higenique, Dry and Liquid Manoklene, Hygienic Head Cream, Facial and Hair Tonics, etc., etc.

Lia Rand's Milk of Cucumber and Wild Flowers

A delightful Lotion. A safeguard against Tan and Freckles, also cure for Sun and Windburn, Roughness and Chaps. Fragrant, soothing, Refreshing. Sample bottle, **10 Cents,** mailed. 4 oz. bottle, **75 Cents,** mailing 5 cents extra.

MADAM LIA RAND
199 Washington St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOULD YOU KNOW YOUR Future?
15 years in one location; 50,000 Life Readings given; Thousands of Testimonials and no complaints, should be proof that my readings are satisfactory. Send 1c. and date of birth for a Test Reading. L. THOMSON, Dept. 82, Kansas City, Mo.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR
PERMANENTLY REMOVED

By my Scientific Treatment Especially Prepared for Each Individual Case.

I SUFFERED FOR YEARS with a humiliating growth of hair on my face, and tried many remedies without success; but I ultimately discovered the TRUE SECRET for the permanent removal of hair, and for more than seven years have been applying my treatment to others, thereby rendering happiness to, and gaining thanks of, thousands of ladies.

I assert and WILL PROVE TO YOU, that my treatment will destroy the follicle and otherwise PERMANENTLY REMOVE THE HAIR FOREVER. No trace is left on the skin after using, and the treatment can be applied privately by yourself in your own chamber.

IF YOU ARE TROUBLED, WRITE TO ME for further information, and I will convince you of all I claim. I will give prompt, personal and **strictly confidential** attention to your letter. Being a woman, I know of the delicacy of such a matter as this and act accordingly. Address

HELEN DOUGLAS, 35 West 21st St., New York

Please mention PICTORIAL REVIEW when writing to advertisers.

MISSES' GOWNS FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS.

(Described on page 39.)

[NOTE.—Readers of PICTORIAL REVIEW inquiring names of shops where toilet articles are purchasable should inclose stamped and addressed envelope for reply, and state page and date.]

MILADI'S TOILET.

It has been many years since I have had occasion to speak with such praise of any article as I do now of a new preparation endorsed by the medical profession for the removal of superfluous hair.

No disfigurement is now feared nor inconvenience. This preparation guarantees a permanent cure.

It has always been the belief of scientific chemists that some day a discovery would be made that would be a boon to afflicted womankind and thereby earn the gratitude of thousands.

This liquid is an American production and is the result of careful chemical experiments made by those skilled in the origin and conditions of hair growth.

It is claimed that the hair is removed by chemical dissolution and that if it is properly used it will not affect the flesh or skin in any way.

Many treatments are based on the theory of temporary relief; this has the end in view of destroying the follicle itself.

The result is not claimed immediately, but it is said that frequent applications gradually diminish the growth until after three or four attempts the disfigurement disappears entirely.

Since few methods promise more than a temporary relief at best it seems worth while to give this a trial, especially since several of the other known remedies leave an unsightly scar as a reminder of what one tried to hide.

Electricity has been tried successfully by many, where others of good medical standing believe electricity is a component element in assisting the growth and health of the hair follicle.

An eminent specialist says: "No matter how careful the operator may be 50 per cent. of the introductions will pierce the walls of the hair sac and get into the surrounding tissue instead of following the hair down until it reaches the follicle; the latter must be reached if the desired result is to follow.

It is a tiresome, painful and expensive experiment, not in the reach of all persons who live remote from great cities, and there is always danger of leaving an ugly scar.

The present idea is to dissolve the hair—it goes right to root under the skin and literally eats it away.

Electrolysis is out of the question when the growth is downy or fuzzy, for it is absolutely impossible for any needle to reach each tiny root no matter how patient or skilled the operator.

It is manifestly impossible and absolutely imperative to find some easier method of finding a safe new economical remedy.

This new and marvellous liquid is put up in one ounce bottles and costs $1.00.

It is very simple of application. The part from which the hair is to be removed is simply saturated with this solution, which is allowed to remain a few seconds, then the part is washed leaving the surface clean and smooth.

It might be well to state that the method under review is the only one known to the writer, which is indorsed by physicians, surgeons, dermatologists and medical journals.

Massage and skin foods are the only salvation of the summer girl who wants to golf, bathe and swim and still present a charming picture in a ball room.

"Cold cream" is now an echo from nowhere—"Skin-food" is the watchword of faithful beauty seekers.

Skin foods are absorbed almost as soon as they are applied, a gentle massage kneading the preparation into the pores of the skin, the face especially, and leaves no residue nor the "greasy" nose, which is so unsightly.

After fifteen minutes' exercise a warm bath followed by a massage treatment, skillfully given by some one who understands the lines of the face, will make any woman look ten years younger and feel twenty times less nervous and more cheerful.

The lines of the face should be understood before the ambitious amateur begins her course of face massage.

Primarily all lines should be rubbed in a contrary direction from the way they run.

All movements should be upwards, and circular to hold the muscles from sagging and to avoid the dreaded double chin, so near us, with approaching years and increase in weight.

Five minutes' treatment incorrectly given does more harm than a year's neglect. But careful attention to the above directions and the use of a pure skin food will keep a woman's skin fair and soft all through a summer in the country or seashore.

Sea bathing is beneficial to many persons, while to scores of others it is enervating, and to those who have heart trouble it is positively injurious. However, to persons who find sea water healthful, who swim well and who do not suffer from cramps, bathing is a delightful summer amusement. Like most pleasures in life, there is an after result—the summer girl who bathes is likely to have a sunburned face for all the fall months, a rough, tangled mass of hair to manage, and if especially unfortunate, a crop of wrinkles, rough hands, disfigured by hang-nails.

When a summer girl starts for the seashore she should go prepared to ward off the consequences of sunburn, and avoid the greater evil of spending months to recuperate on her return home.

The necessary requisites are constant care, useful creams, skilful massage, and, last but not least, eternal vigilance.

Cucumber or strawberry juice is a splendid treatment for the first day after the sun's heat has blistered the face. If taken in time this application will rescue the victim from a peeled nose and wrinkles. After applying the juice of the berries with a wad of antiseptic cotton or a small sponge, let the liquid dry. Let it remain about an hour, after which rub a good skin food on the face well so that no grease may be seen. The following morning wash well with a soft cloth, a good bland soap, and after drying apply some more skin food, rubbing well into the pores.

Dust the face with a pure talcum powder. Continue this treatment daily, and your acquaintances will wonder how you manage to keep your skin and complexion in such good condition.

After a swim in the surf, carefully let your hair down and wash it with clear water.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S
ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

PURIFIES AS WELL AS Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-Patches, Rash and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. On its virtues it has stood the test of 55 years—no other has—and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the *haut-ton* (a patient): "*As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations.*" One bottle will last six months, using it every day. **GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.**

FRED. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canadas and Europe.

Also found in N. Y. City at R. H. Macy's, Wanamaker's, and other Fancy Goods Dealers.

☞ Beware of Base Imitations. $1,000 Reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER

A Positive Relief for PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN, and all afflictions of the skin.

Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). *Sample Free.*

GERHARD MENNEN COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

LABLACHE FACE POWDER

MONTH OF ROSES

If you would have your complexion rival the petal of a June rose, use the celebrated

LABLACHE

Face Powder. Summer heat and sun has no effect against this exquisite toilet necessity. It prevents and cures Tan and Sunburn; it makes the skin soft, smooth and velvety. A lovely complexion is within the reach of anyone who will use it. Flesh, White, Pink, Cream Tints. 50c. a box. Druggists or by mail.

BEN LEVY & CO., French Perfumers, 125 Kingston St., Boston

LAIRD'S BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION BLOOM OF YOUTH

PRODUCES CLEAR, SOFT, SMOOTH AND BEAUTIFUL SKIN.

HAS BEEN IN USE OVER 50 YEARS.

Millions of Society Ladies, Actresses, Opera Singers, and in fact every woman who desires a smooth, white, clear complexion has used it as a daily toilet. All Imperfections, Discolorations, Tan and Freckles disappear on one application. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold everywhere. If not at your Druggist or Fancy Goods Dealer, address

GEO. W. LAIRD, 195 Greenwich Street, N. Y.

MAKE YOUR OWN BUTTONS With the **NEW DEFIANCE BUTTON MACHINE.**

Makes all kinds of covered buttons, Ball, Self and Fabric complete to cover three sizes of buttons.

$7.50.

Call or send for samples of our work.

Defiance Button Machine Co.

266 Greene St., cor 8th St., N. Y.

Telephone, 1515 Spring.

Please mention PICTORIAL REVIEW when writing to advertisers.

FOR THE LITTLE MAN.

(Described on page 39.)

New Women.

Newspaper Entirely Managed by Women, in Chicago, Will Make First Appearance.

THE Daily Bulletin is the name of the new newspaper owned, edited and run by women. Twice a week a supplement will be issued for men, and the public is assured that this issue will contain all the special features of an up-to-date newspaper.

One edition only will be printed late each afternoon.

The publication will resemble all others except especial attention will be paid to woman and her ideals. Politics will receive attention, and there will be a sporting editor, and particular interest will be paid to the careful reporting of crime.

The company has been regularly incorporated and one hundred advertising contracts have already been accepted, estimates being given for a fully equipped plant.

There is only one edition—published at five o'clock.

Dr. Frances Dickinson will be business manager and editor-in-chief, Dr. Mary E. Bowen will be managing editor, and Miss Alice E. Blount, editorial writer. These three women are the incorporators and directors.

There is much speculation in business and newspaper circles as to the outcome of the venture. The capital, being so small, is considered to be a great handicap, no experienced newspaper men being willing to enter into the competition with less than a million dollars' capital, and most owners of metropolitan newspapers are many times millionaires.

The women interested are optimistic, however, and laugh scornfully at the idea of the word "fail" being included in their vocabulary.

Another boast that will prove interesting is that these women declare the paper will be put out on time, and that there will be none of the customary flood of profanity if the papers miss the mails and outgoing trains. These women say that this can be successfully demonstrated without the usual office lubricator, which fact will be interesting to follow.

The writer questioned Mrs. Bowen about her practical experience in the publishing business, and Mrs. Bowen let a subdued exclamation escape her and then said:

"We have not the slightest doubt there are all kinds of miscarriage of places in the newspaper business the same as there are in any other line of business, and when those disasters occur we will try to make the best of them without the use of extraordinary language. I cannot see where profanity helps in the matter, but if there is occasion to do any swearing we will probably hire a professional cuss-word user.

"You know, in Germany the newspapers hire men to serve out sentences imposed upon them when the paper has published articles that are objectionable to the Government. Why should we not adopt the same tactics? However, I suppose in an emergency we could learn to swear without much teaching.

"Chicago women," she continued, "have long talked of a newspaper to be controlled entirely by them, and now the dream is about to be realized.

"When the women associated with me agreed to aid in the project it took very little time to get the actual capital subscribed. One business man gave us half a page of advertising for a year, and soon smaller firms gave us contracts. Now we have the leading merchants of Chicago among our subscribers.

"Fail! Why, banish the thought! It never comes to me. We are starting under the most favorable conditions possible considering the amount of our capital. Success for the first year is certain. We simply cannot fail.

"Sufficient income to meet all expenses is insured. Unless we should meet with some unexpected calamity, like a fire or cyclone or earthquake, success is assured.

"Our idea is certainly not to put a reform project nor temperance nor woman's suffrage to the front.

"A sporting editor? Why not? We shall endeavor to cover all lines of news. In the very beginning I decided to have a woman at the head of this department. If it seems strange for a woman to attend horse races, prize fights and football games I doubt if she will encounter any more rebuffs than in the ordinary course of her reportorial work. I shall expect our reporters to deliver the goods, and if they cannot get the news we shall be compelled to get women who will do the work satisfactorily. No, I do not think the presence of women will tend to elevate these amusements. This has already been demonstrated by a woman's presence in newspaper offices as society editor.

"We are not reformers, but we are going to employ a larger staff and pay higher salaries than any of the other dailies. We are considering the offer made by three women cartoonists, and we have practically decided to include this feature in our paper.

"Our editorials are to be short and pertinent, and we shall accept space stories and pay well for them.

"We are going to run an 'Alan Lovely' column as well as a 'Woman Beautiful' one, and we shall cater to the dandies and fops who pretend that all vanity and interest in personal appearance is confined to the fair and weaker (?) sex.

"Crime news will not be handled with all the harrowing details as appeared, for example, in the Luetgert case. For instance, we shall not drag our readers through all the harrowing details of finding the body in the vat; we shall state simple facts and the causes that lead up to the crime.

"We shall also send women to gambling houses, and, if necessary, we shall expect our reporters to don masculine attire, if admission cannot be obtained in any other way. This, however, is scarcely a case likely to come up in the regular course of publishing a daily paper.

"Women can be employed to set type, but they cannot operate the linotype machines on account of a powerful organization of printers known as the International Typographical Union. If this society did not exist women would probably be operating all the machines to-day.

"We shall not send women into the hell's hole called the composing room, nor can we have the printer's devil—as the office boy is called—a girl being employed."

The promoters of this new project are all well-known Chicago women, and all are prominent in club life. Dr. Dickinson has been a practising physician for a score of years.

She is the head and one of the founders of the Harvey Medical College, president of the Klio Association, was recently elected president of the Social Economics Club for a third time, and is a charter member of the Chicago Woman's Club. Dr. Bowen is also a well known practitioner and club woman. Miss Blount at the present time is the editor of a magazine. She was born in Louisville, and for several years was a member of the staff of Colonel Watterson's paper. Since coming to Chicago she has done both local and special work on nearly all of the Chicago newspapers, and is also a contributor to the magazines.

♣ ♣

SOME TIME.

Last night, my darling, as you slept,
I thought I heard you sigh,
And to your little crib I crept,
And watched a space thereby;
Then, bending down, I kissed your brow—
For, oh! I love you so—
You are too young to know it now,
But some time you shall know.

Some time, when in a darkened place,
Where others come to weep,
Your eyes shall see a weary face,
Calm in eternal sleep;
The speechless lips, the wrinkled brow,
The patient smile may show—
You are too young to know it now,
But some time you shall know.

Look backward, then, into the years,
And see me here to-night—
See, O my darling! how my tears
Are falling as I write:
And feel once more upon your brow
The kiss of long ago—
You are too young to know it now,
But some time you shall know.

—EUGENE FIELD, from "Poems of Childhood."

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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no matter how much worn, we will take your old furs in part exchange for new ones. This is the time to see about your next season's furs; don't wait. You get a better choice, better prices, better work now than in the Fall. All the new styles. Paris and Berlin models now on exhibition. Furs sent us during the Spring for alteration we clean and store in Cold Storage without charge.

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Bright's Disease and Diabetes Cured.

University Chemist Acting as Judge.

Irving K. Mott, M.D., of Cincinnati, O., demonstrated before the editorial board of the *Evening Post*, one of the leading daily papers of Cincinnati, the power of his remedy to cure the worst forms of kidney diseases. Later a public test was instituted under the auspices of the *Post*, and five cases of Bright's Disease and Diabetes were selected by them and placed under Dr. Mott's care. In three months' time all were pronounced cured, Harvard University having been chosen by the *Post* to make examination of the cases before and after treatment

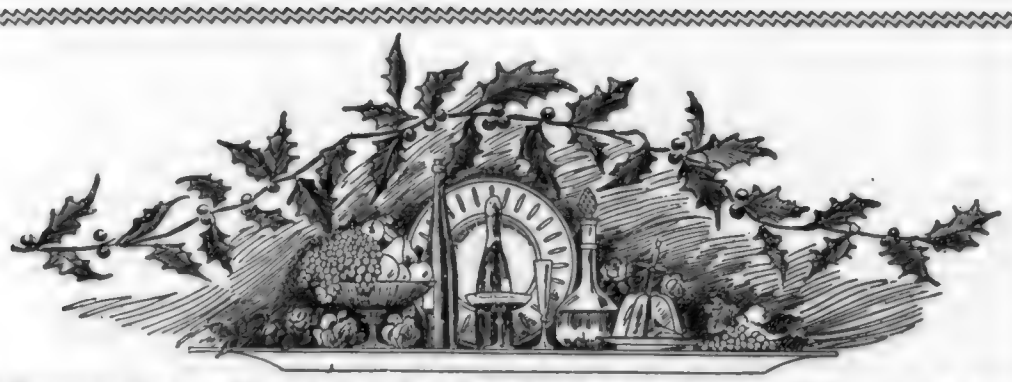
Any one desiring to read the details of this public test can obtain copies of the papers by writing to Dr. Mott for them.

This public demonstration gave Dr Mott an international reputation that has brought him into correspondence with people all over the world, and several noted Europeans are numbered among those who have taken his treatment and been cured.

The doctor will correspond with those who are suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes or any kidney trouble, either in the first, intermediate, or last stages, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the Doctor has prepared about kidney troubles and describing his new method of treatment will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVING K. MOTT, M.D., 136 Mitchell Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

LINEN FROCKS FOR GIRLS.

(Described on page 41.)



USEFUL AND TIMELY RECIPES AND SUGGESTIONS.

Edited by LIA RAND, author of the "Philosophy of Cooking," etc.

ALL ABOUT STRAWBERRIES.

We are all lovers of strawberries, with very few exceptions. One great writer describes it "as one unalloyed and unimpaired mouthful of deliciousness," and so it is. From their first appearance to the close of the season they are eaten and enjoyed with unalloyed relish, as the palate never seems to tire of the flavor which makes it so distinct from all other fruits. They are the delight of the children, they are a help to the housekeeper and a boon to the cook who can prepare such fine desserts with that little berry!

Cultivation has so increased the size of the berries that it often requires two bites to thoroughly digest them. About their wholesomeness, there are different theories, and while some believe that when eaten in moderation these berries are healthful and cooling, others recommend their use when bodily conditions show a gouty tendency. Others again contend that the one effect of eating strawberries is shown in a very uncomfortable manner by a cutaneous eruption which itches, swells the lips and makes the skin feel hot. However, this is not the fault of the berry and it should not be blamed for the peculiar condition of the system into which it is introduced. Strawberries are rich in potash, soda, lime salts and soda salts. These salts are a necessity for the well-being of our system and so the strawberry is a valuable adjunct to the Spring diet which follows the strong Winter diet of dry materials. They contain also a large percentage of water, which still further recommends them as a hot-weather relish.

Wiesbaden (Germany) is renowned for berry preserves, especially the large strawberries, which are imported and are quite expensive. The following recipes will be found to be very good:

Strawberries Preserved as in Wiesbaden.

First select two lots of berries, one lot with which to make the juice and the other to can. The small berry will make the juice; pour over them through a colander some cold water, then pack in a stone crock. Put them in layers allowing half a pound of sugar to a pound of berries. Set in the refrigerator for about twelve hours. In this way they will form their own juice. To every pint of juice add one half pound of crushed rock candy and boil it down one-third of the original quantity. In the meantime, while syrup is boiling, rinse pint jars, inside and out with hot water so that jars are hot. Pack the large whole berries in those jars, fasten the lid part way on and set them back of the range to keep warm. When the syrup is boiled down, pour over quickly and seal air-tight. The quantity of sugar and rock candy given above must be used to insure success. These berries will be found excellent, will not shrink much and will keep in a cool dry place all Winter.

Strawberry Ice Cream.

Pick and wash one quart of ripe berries; scatter half a pound of sugar over them and let stand for three hours. Press and mash them and strain through a thin muslin bag. Mix in another half-pound of sugar. When dissolved, beat in little by little one quart of thick cream. Freeze rapidly and serve with sponge cake.

Frozen Custard with Strawberries Frozen in.

Beat the yolks of six eggs with three cups of powdered sugar until light; heat a quart of milk almost to boiling and add it gradually to the beaten yolks. Beat the six whites to snow and mix in; return to the kettle, and stir over the fire until it is a thick, soft custard. Let it get perfectly cold, beat in a quart of cream and a pint of picked and washed strawberries. Freeze and serve with a strawberry or rum sauce.

Strawberry Shortcake.

Mix one pint of flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt and one heaping tablespoonful of sugar all together and sift three times. Cut in with a knife a tablespoonful of butter; beat three whole eggs until very light and thick; add to them half a cup of milk and stir lightly into the flour mixture. Divide into four parts, roll each part into a round cake; spread with soft butter. Put one layer on top of another and bake in a hot oven about twenty minutes; while warm, separate. Spread with berries and powdered sugar. The top layer can be left to show the berries well sugared, or it may be covered with icing or sweet whipped cream flavored with whatever extract is desired.

Strawberry Souffle.

Mash a quart of ripe strawberries through a sieve, add to the pulp the juice of one lemon and a quarter of a pound of sugar; mix well. Beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff snow and mix thoroughly with the mashed strawberries. Butter a mold and bake from ten to fifteen minutes. This souffle is very light and can be served to any invalid.

Quickly-Made Strawberry Cream. Appropriate to Serve for Luncheon.

Take a quart of very ripe strawberries, mash and mix them with a pint and a half of very thick cream. Press strawberries and cream through a fine sieve; add a quarter of a pound of pulverized sugar and half a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon; beat to a stiff snow. Place some glasses in ice and fill them with the beaten cream. Serve fancy crackers, wafers, or lady fingers with it.

Dainty Strawberry Tarts.

Take shells of puff paste and fill them with ripe berries well sweetened. When filled set them in the oven for a few minutes, so as to allow the sugar to melt. Let the tarts cool and then serve them heaped with whipped cream, well sweetened and flavored with grated vanilla bean. The shells of puff paste can be procured from any good bakery.

"CHIT-CHAT."

The power of manners is incessant—an element as unconcealable as fire.—*Emerson.*

Act well at the moment, and you have performed a good action to all eternity.—*Lawater.*

Talk less,
Think more.

"Make haste slowly."—*Spanish Proverbs.*

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TEA-ETTE?
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If you use Tea-Ette, which contains no Tannin, you avoid all these troubles and get all the stimulating qualities that tea possesses, and no bad effects from its use.

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FREE with every order for one-half pound by mail, we will include either a Celluloid Hand Mirror, a Celluloid Covered 100-page Memorandum Book, a Red, White and Blue Lead Pencil and Rubber, or a beautiful and artistic Calendar for 1903. Address
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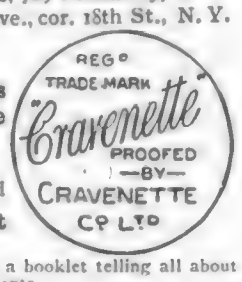
is on the back of every yard
"Rain will neither wet nor spot them."



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Positively all work returned within THREE HOURS of receipt of goods.
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FOOTLIGHT ECHOES.

THE Hengler Sisters do a dance in "The Runaways," a unique, musical fantasie, now being produced at the Casino.

These two sisters have made a phenomenal hit. They are pretty girls, who dress in modest and becoming gowns, and who have evolved a new idea in a specialty from the old-fashioned skirt dance.

Miss Florence Hengler bears a striking resemblance to the Duchess of Londonderry, and she dresses in a manner to make the fact more noticeable, adopting very severely made tailor gowns and English round hats on the street. On the stage she sometimes wears a tiara and at others a wreath of flowers.

Miss Dorothy Dorr and Miss Amelia Stone take the principal rôles—and the stately Miss Stone is more bewitching than in her last part in "The Chinese Honeymoon."

There is a sextet of "Widows" in "The Runaways." They are tall, stately girls, gowned in the fashionable manner so popular with the modern "show girl," who is an evolution of the "chorus girl." She draws more salary, has her name on the programme, and is generally quite an important factor in the make-up of the new-type musical comedy.

Joe Jefferson has recently been visiting in Nashville, Tenn. While there he has been fêted and petted in a most flattering manner. At a dinner the decorations were made in the form of Rip's old gun and dog. Mr. Jefferson became reminiscent and said it had been sixty years since he first played in Nashville and thirty since he first played in "Rip Van Winkle."

At a recent performance of "The Earl of Pawtucket" the entire receipts were given to the Jefferson Memorial Association, which intends to erect a half-million-dollar monument to the memory of Thomas Jefferson.

THE HENGLER SISTERS

Adele Rafter, one of the leading women in Klaw & Erlanger's production of "Mr. Bluebeard," at the Knickerbocker Theatre, has had a successful career.

Miss Rafter has been on the stage for four years, making her début in "A Runaway Girl" at Daly's. Her splendid voice attracted attention, and she joined "The Bostonians." She remained with that organization until she joined the "Mr. Bluebeard" production.

"When Lady Peggy Goes to Town," at Daly's, is a vehicle for Miss Cecil Spooner to make her stellar début. She and her sister, Miss Edna May, have been appearing at their mother's play-house in Brooklyn, alternating as leading lady each week, and giving two performances a day.

Miss Spooner has chosen a play where the costuming is particularly becoming. Rarely has so charming a boy been seen since Vesta Tilley came from England to give her imitations.

"When Lady Peggy Goes to Town" is inferior to the other Peggy play, by Miss Frances Aymer Matthews, but it gives Miss Spooner an admirable opportunity to exhibit her unusually fine skill in swordsmanship.

Mr. Walter Hale plays the hero with charm and distinction. The other members of the company are decidedly mediocre.

Miss Spooner is distinctly clever. What she needs most is vocal instruction and a good stage manager.

Despite all her crudities, she evinces the true dramatic instinct, and with the proper training will certainly make a metropolitan success.

"WIDOWS," FROM "THE RUNAWAYS."

The House Wife

The best preparation for good work to-morrow is to do good work to-day; the best preparation for the hereafter is to live now.—ELBERT HUBBARD.

THE housekeeper, at this season of the year, packs away the heavy clothes of the winter and after a thorough cleaning of the rugs and portières, puts them in dark closets wrapped safe from the invidious moth until another winter.

Because this is done, closets and chests must be aired and subjected to such a cleansing as will leave no opportunity for the household pests, for moths exist and thrive in dust.

After the soapsuds and ammonia have done their part, and the woodwork has dried, take a good brush and apply a thin varnish, in which oil of lavender has been mixed; or, if this is found to be impossible, select large lumps of pumice and saturate with oil of lavender and allow to remain in the closet or chest.

All garments or whatever is to be put there must be beaten in the open air and allowed to remain in the sun until thoroughly aired.

All skirts should be turned inside out before hanging in the air and sunshine.

Flannels and winter underwear should be washed and put away clean.

The same with blankets.

Not only is more coolness assured in the house by removing all rugs and portières for the summer, but by introducing denims and linen covers for the furniture the benefit is afforded of changing the entire aspect of the house.

I know of one housekeeper whose house is the retreat of her admiring friends in summer and when the snow falls alike.

In the summer the floors of the parlor and dining-room, which open with sliding doors, are first stained a deep forest green and then gay green, blue and red fiber rugs are spread over them.

The fireplaces are banked with ferns, growing in a modern box, also painted green, some timid violets peeping out amid their foliage. At the archways are hung green denim curtains on which skilful fingers appliquéd yellow and white poppies cut out of an all-over pattern cretonne.

The chairs are covered with green denim slips, and one or two green wicker chairs and a tea-table complete the furniture.

All the faience and bric-à-brac are packed away, and in their place jars of artificial palms give a delightfully vernal atmosphere. A couch piled high with gaily colored gingham cushions affords rest for the weary, and the windows are shaded with green silkoline curtains that fall only to the sills.

A softly shaded green glow comes from some tall candlesticks that are used in preference to a lamp or gas in warm weather.

In winter, substitute red for green and the rugs and portières give all the desired radiance, supplemented by red candles and dull yellow lamps.

The change of color in the furnishings is thoroughly enjoyed by the inmates, and rarely do they care to give up the comforts of their cool green retreat for the doubtful pleasures of a hot, stuffy room at the seashore.

The thoughtful housekeeper in hot weather will always keep a quantity of lemons and sugar on hand, ready for lemonade at a moment's notice. Better still, if the rind is allowed to stand in it, for the true flavor of the lemon is only obtained in this wise.

The mixture of ice-water, sugar and lemons cannot be called lemonade that is usually imposed on one by the average person.

An excellent recipe calls for four lemons to two quarts of water, and a tablespoonful of lemon extract and one cup of granulated sugar. If the lemon rind has been allowed to stand with the acid and sugar, the required flavor is obtained without the use of the extract.

A sprig of mint, a spoonful of crushed strawberries, a spoonful of Maraschino cherries, or some sliced pineapple not only adds to the appearance but also the flavor of the beverage.

Tall, slender, thin glasses should be used especially for this purpose, and a supply of champagne crackers, Nabisco or little fruit cakes should be kept on hand to serve with the lemonade.

It is in these little things that good housekeeping should be manifest, for the home should embody every possible creature comfort.

Another delightful drink is made with ginger ale, raspberry syrup, lemon peel, sliced pineapple and maraschino cherries.

Take a square lump of ice that fits comfortably in the punch bowl. Pour in six bottles of imported ginger ale; add, for each bottle, a tablespoonful of raspberry syrup, about one medium sized pineapple and a cupful of maraschino cherries. Ornament the bowl with sprigs of mint, and place on the dining table as a centerpiece. Place a doily under each lemonade glass and arrange in a circle around the bowl.

Have some small dishes filled with salted peanuts or almonds and sweet crackers set at intervals on the table.

Lime juice is a healthful and cooling beverage and can be procured in bottles ready to use by adding cracked ice and water.

This is an attractive drink if small white blossoms are carefully washed and cut off at the beginning of the stem, allowing one daisy or whatever flowers selected and placed floating in the lemonade cup in which the beverage is served.

Iced tea is a popular drink if properly prepared. The correct receipt is this: Make the tea for luncheon early in the morning; strain and place either in a large pitcher or milk bottle, and stand in the ice box. When luncheon is ready, place a tall, thin glass, in which a large lump of ice and a thin slice of lemon, cut without removing rind, has been arranged. Have the waitress put the pitcher of iced tea on her tray and a glass bowl containing pulverized sugar, and serve each guest, or member of the family, always handing the tray from the left side for the convenience of those lunching. If these directions are followed the tea will be strong and, at the same time, properly cold. No one cares for weak tea freezing cold, as it is frequently served, at indifferently good restaurants. This is the result of making the tea just before it is served and placing the ice in the pitcher.

Coffee can be served as a summer beverage, either at luncheon or dinner. Most persons, however, prefer a hot drink at breakfast. The coffee should be made long before it is to be used and served exactly as the tea is, omitting, however, the lemon and using a small quantity of shaved or cracked ice.

Society Ladies

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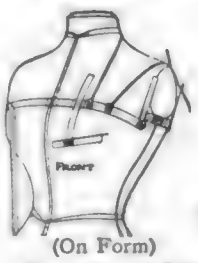

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THE HOME DRESSMAKER

Conducted by MLLE. PRATIQUE.

SEE THIS PAGE FOR COUPONS

Note.—Pattern advertised in Home Dressmaker is procurable only until last day of month in which issued.

SPECIAL LADIES' SUIT PATTERN
SKIRT PATTERN 10 CENTS. WAIST PATTERN 10 CENTS

WE are offering this month an especially attractive pattern—skirt and coat. The skirt is desirable to wear as a knock-about, made of an inexpensive fabric, and worn with shirt waists.

It can be made quite dressy by choosing a more elaborate or expensive material, and by making the jacket of the same goods.

A fine hand-made white waist may accompany this, and a stylish costume is added to one's wardrobe with little expense.

The design is suitable for linen, crash, pongee, taffetas, cloth, voile or æolian. The latter is a soft-finished veiling, light, soft to touch, which drapes beautifully.

The above pattern would be charming developed in white duck or Madras trimmed with the heavy white cotton guipure and braids to be had in such quantities of different designs for so little money.

This is what the makers of fashion call a "white season"—all qualities and styles of white goods are worn for house, street and evening.

Another charming idea would be to choose a dark-blue voile and trim either with black or white.

There is a new fabric made in Oxford gray coloring, but transparent and of a twine-like feeling. These goods combine beautifully with braid and pongee.

A black-and-white braid might be chosen, and insets of black guipure, cut circular, to show through the appliqué.

Red is much worn by young girls or by persons who can afford to have a great many gowns. It is never desirable to choose an extreme fashion or a vivid color unless one has a large enough wardrobe to wear the same frock but seldom. Women render themselves ridiculous by being conspicuous, and perhaps having their friends refer to them as "the woman in red," or "There is Mrs. B—in her Monte Carlo."

The trimming of this model may be varied by introducing vertical bands of cherry or some of the heavy laces now so much worn along each seam, or each strap may be outlined with a tiny fold of brilliantly colored silk.

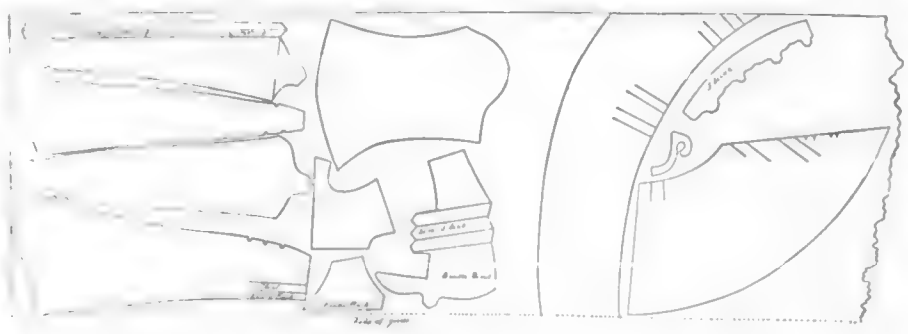
Red combined with a black voile: champagne with almond green, or blue with hazel-nut æolian would lend a Parisienne touch to a gown which is a *chic* summer all-round costume.

The shirt waist worn with a gown developed with a line of color at the seams should match both in fabric and color the silk used in the skirt and coat.

This style coat is becoming to both short women and stout women, and two types that are the despair of the home dressmaker.

Jackets reaching only to the belt are inclined to give length to the waist line, and at the same time do not take away from the long line of the skirt, so happy a thought to the woman whose hips are large or prominent.

A stout woman looks more slender with a coat that is not too long, especially if it escapes the dreaded hip line.



* * *

DON'TS

Economize material at the expense of following directions given with the pattern. Nothing ruins a frock more easily than cutting a seam without a selvage where the pattern directs you to place on the edge of the goods.

Commence to cut before looking at the pattern carefully, and familiarize yourself with each part and where it belongs. This gives you an idea of the general construction and will be found a great help to the amateur dressmaker.

Neglect to provide the materials, trimmings, lining, bone-casing, real whalebones, séam-binding, facing, needles, thread, silks, and particularly a marking chalk, plenty of pins, good scissors, and a tape line. These are absolute requisites, and save time and temper.

Fall into the habit of stitching a frock together, basting on the trimming and disregarding entirely the inside work. A frock improperly finished inside soon becomes a shapeless rag.

Think that if the first garment you cut, fit and finish isn't perfect that you can't construct a garment and give up sewing. Remember practice makes perfect in home dressmaking as well as everything else.

Omit to put tiny plaits in the armholes, running narrower as they reach the bust line, if you are hollow under the arms and have a full bust and high chest.

Cut shrinkable materials as tight as you would a woolen gown. Remember with respect the failings of your laundress.

Wear your new frock with soiled cuffs and collar, a mussed tulle bow or shoes that are shabby and down at the heels.

Think that people don't notice. Self-respecting women owe it to themselves to dress properly. Good clean, neat clothes are as necessary and as procurable alike to the rich and poor as good manners. Neither cost anything except forethought and care.

Fail to place a piece of tape along each seam in an unlined skirt before stitching. Otherwise your skirt will bag at the knees and fall irregularly at the bottom.

Special Ladies' Skirt Pattern

COUPON No. 7

(24 Waist Measure Only)

Not procurable after June 30. To be accompanied by ten cents in stamps

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ADDRESS ....

CITY ....

Special Ladies' Coat Pattern

COUPON No. 8

(36 Bust Size Only)

Not procurable after June 30. To be accompanied by ten cents in stamps

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY .....

CORRESPONDENCE.

Gertrude H.—A handsome gift for a friend would be a five-foot wrought-iron candlestick, with a large yellow wax candle, and a yellow silk poppy shade; or an effect in red would be equally good.

* * *

Student.—You evidently refer to Bacon's "Essay on Man." It is food for thought and pithily written. Dryden wrote "Allegro."

* * *

Girl at School.—For a graduation frock nothing is prettier than a white organdy. Trim with Valenciennes lace and satin taffeta ribbon. Elbow sleeves should be worn, and a wide bertha or fichu would give the desired elaboration. White Oxfords or Colonial ties are fashionable. Alsatian bows are worn in the hair, or for a girl who wears her hair knotted at the nape of the neck, white roses, in a spray or wreath, are youthful and becoming. A fan cannot be used when reading a paper or essay.

* * *

J. H.—The address you desire is the corner of Fifth Ave. and 92d St., New York City.

* * *

Rosebud.—A girl of sixteen should wear her hair in Catagon braids, tied with a bow of taffeta ribbon at the nape of the neck and on the crown. The skirt should be ankle length. It is bad form for young girls to wear jewelry of any kind other than a simple brooch, a string of pearls or coral, or a simple inexpensive ring. A bangle bracelet of plain gold may be worn, but simplicity should be the keynote of a young girl's toilet without exception.

* * *

Housewife.—Polish your floors with melted rosin and beeswax, apply with a flannel cloth, and rub vigorously with a polisher made of a heavy iron covered with flannel wrapped around. Strength is the main quality needed. Never sweep such floors, as it ruins them by scratching off the wax.

* * *

Ignoramus.—Good form demands you send your card to the bride's parents if you cannot attend the wedding. Church weddings require less formality, a call on the bride's family being considered sufficient. Provision is made for a certain number of guests at a home wedding, therefore each invitation should be answered promptly, Church weddings are not so limited. It is not customary to send a gift when one is not invited to the house.

Mrs. R. B.—A Fourth of July luncheon is very easily planned, since red, white and blue are the colors to be used. There is a wide choice of appropriate dishes. A blue color may be obtained with cranberries, grapes or blackberries. If it cannot be made clear enough, do not use it at all except in table decorations, such as candle shades, *papier maché* favors, etc. Red can be utilized in many ways, soup, fish, vegetables, salads, ices; white may be used in many ways, cake, punch, ices, creams, and candies.

* * *

Mrs. J. E. M.—Make your voile gown with a blouse coat, and a deep stole collar of Cluny lace, fancified with tassels. The skirt could have a hip yoke and front panel in one piece, and tucks arranged at the sides. For warm weather there is nothing prettier than a black-and-white organdy. This fabric is very fashionable this season in floral designs, sprigs and wreaths. Trim it in white lace with *motifs* of black velvet ribbon.

* * *

Summer Girl.—A shirt waist suit of butcher's linen trimmed with Cluny lace would be a valuable addition to your wardrobe for the seashore. Accessories of scarlet, in such as a hat, belt or parasol would give your costume *chic* and be a change from wearing all white at other times.

* * *

Literary.—Do not confine your reading to serious books. Scientific and historical works improve the mind, certainly, but a general knowledge of current events and the new novels is a very necessary part of your education if you intend to be introduced into society next fall.

* * *

Cornelia.—If you will send me your address and enclose a stamp I shall be glad to send you a complete list of the publications you should read.

* * *

Embonpoint.—Walking is the best all-round exercise. Since you do not live in a town where there is a gymnasium, buy an exerciser or dumbbells, and refrain from eating foods that contain starchy elements, such as bread, peas, sugar, beans, cake, pie and candy.

Curran's Patented Self-Adjustable Skirt System

Cuts a skirt with any number of gores, all shaped flounces and yoke. No drafting of patterns. No figuring. It follows every fashion. It adjusts to any size waist or hips, or any length skirt. No up-to-date dressmaker can afford to be without it. It will pay for itself in one month, or your money will be refunded. It is so simple to use, a child can operate it. Price $5. Send for Free Booklet. Agents wanted

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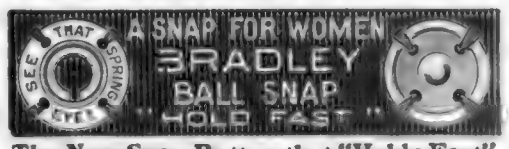

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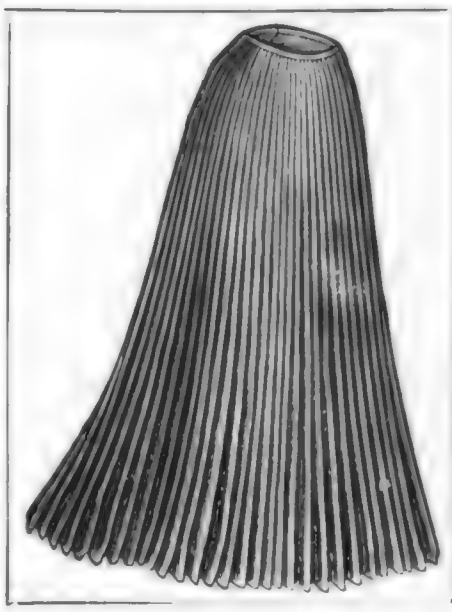

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CHILDREN'S FICTION STORY

"THE ELEPHANT AND PEA BLOSSOM"

By HARRIET PRESTON

THE elephant had just been fed. During the whole day long he walked through the streets, bearing a large saddle, gaily trimmed in red and gold, in which sat a beautiful young girl. The procession started early in the morning; just at daylight the circus people were astir and orders were being shouted, horses groomed. The tents were all full of bustle and hurry, for to-day the great pageant took place that would astonish the people of the great city of Morganopolis.

Bazan was the elephant's name, and he was an old favorite.

For ten years the children everywhere he went had fed him on candy, peanuts and pink lemonade, and to-day in the parade the measure of admiration handed out to him had in no way lessened.

As Bazan munched his straw to-night he fell into a reflective mood. "Yes, the voice seemed familiar," but he had had no chance to look into the face of the girl who had ridden in the saddle all day long.

He recalled the many passing seasons how he had travelled North and West, and East and South, and twice how he had crossed the ocean. The experience had been far from pleasant. Chained to heavy posts in the bottom of the great ship he had been confined to a small dark space that smelled of bilge water.

The rolling of the ship made him slip from side to side and bruise himself.

Appetite he had none, and as no little ones called to visit him the journey was long and tedious.

At last, the destination being reached, he was lead up a long plankway and he was delighted to find he was greeted by hundreds of children.

One little girl especially attracted Bazan. Her mother and her father and her aunt and her nurse were at the dock to welcome some friend. Bazan could not hear what her parents called the little girl, so he named her Little Pea Blossom. She caught sight of Bazan and nothing would do but she must ride on his back and call him a "Darling old elephant" and ask the keeper his name.

Soon Bazan was obliged to leave his little friend, for they led him to a large open space where the circus people had pitched a large tent.

Every day after that Little Pea Blossom came to see Bazan and nothing would do but her father must buy him for her. In vain did everyone explain that a big elephant couldn't be bought like a dog or a cat, because there was no room to keep it in the house or in the stable.

Little Pea Blossom and Bazan remained very good friends all during the three months the circus stayed, and when the time came for the circus to sail away the little girl cried bitterly. Years had pased, but the memory was keen to Bazan.

He grew sleepy; the lights were being put out and quietness was settling over the circus world for the night. Suddenly a slight form pressed against Bazan, two slender arms reached out to put peanuts in his trunk, and a familiar voice sobbed out, "Bazan, dear, old Bazan, don't you know me. I'm Little Pea Blossom! Don't you remember how I loved you when I was a little girl? I'm so miserable Bazan. Three years ago I ran away from home and married a handsome actor. Trouble came and my husband died. Mother and father refused to take me home, and to earn money for my little daughter and myself I was obliged to utilize my only accomplishment I had—horse-back riding. I rode on your back, Bazan, to-day. Do you know I'm Queen of the Circus?"

Bazan roared sympathetically and wondered whether Little Pea Blossom knew how glad he was to see her again.

She gave him some lemonade and said she would come to see him again in the morning after rehearsing in the big circus ring.

The elephant could not go to sleep for many hours, because he was so glad and happy to see his former favorite playmate and old friend.

About noon the next day Bazan saw Little Pea Blossom again. This time she wore a white spangled gown, with short skirts, and she carried a long and silver tinsel wand. On her brown curly hair rested a crown. Bazan could have wept with sorrow at seeing Pea Blossom's young innocent face, covered with paint and powder, and to hear the gruff voice of the circus commander giving her directions about her act.

Bazon did not see Pea Blossom again until the evening. As he passed out from the stalls to the big tent he caught a glimpse of her, standing near the entrance ready to mount her white steed.

The audience filled the great tent to overflowing. The air was hot and dusty. Three rings were going at full blast, the clowns were making their jokes and cutting their capers in the tan-bark circle on which the platform rested.

Bazan was busy with the other elephants going through his gymnastics, rolling high balls, and taking his part in the elephant quadrille.

Suddenly a sound like a low roar rose and a few screams, shrill and loud, burst forth.

Bazan stood perfectly still, his huge frame trembling, and his legs weak and barely able to hold his nerveless body.

Silence followed. Then a horse ran rapidly toward the exit, leading to the stable. He was riderless. A sad-faced crowd of the performers followed four men who carried a stretcher, on which lay the body of Pea Blossom. She had been instantly killed while jumping from the back of one horse to another, and she had found her old friend Bazan for only a temporary reunion.

No one knew that the big elephant and the queen of the circus were old friends, but the keepers and performers noticed a gradual loss of strength in the good old Bazan.

He grew feeble and unable to perform the usual tricks, and in a few months he died. Bazan really pined away and died of a broken heart.

Book Reviews

"Lady Rose's Daughter," by Mrs. Humphrey Ward, is one of the most successful novels of the spring.

Everybody who reads current fiction has read it.

To the majority the high literary standing of the author puts the stamp of respectability on all she writes.

Nevertheless, "Lady Rose's Daughter" is not a story to be told to a modest woman or your young daughter.

The effect on miniature minds cannot but be bad, and one must not fail to remember that it is mostly the young who read novels.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward has been called the William Dean Howells of England, but this title fails to do her justice, for she is a far more forceful, entertaining and intellectual writer than the American author.

Mrs. Ward is a woman of established literary reputation, and it is a serious matter for her to write a story which, if it puzzles or shocks a young girl, may leave her with the impression that her own mind is dwarfed or narrow.

The book is charmingly written, especially the first half, where the reader comes in contact with lords, dukes, baronets and their ladies.

Miss Julie Le Breton, the heroine, is described not only as a beautiful girl, but thoroughly at home with the highest intellects in England. Besides this she is supposed to possess remarkable social qualities.

Mrs. Ward evidently loves her heroine. She admires and caresses her, and if we fail always to applaud and appreciate her remarkable diversity of gifts, perhaps we attribute it to our limited experience.

Yet at a critical period of her life she causes Julie to act in a manner that is utterly destitute of womanly shame and to be entirely without chastity.

Mrs. Ward allows her to continue in her unique career, admiring and loving her in the meantime, and finally rewards her by allowing her to become a duchess.

If one is capable of giving sympathy and affection to character so lacking in womanliness she evinces signs of absolute corruption of heart and mind.

It is a dangerously fascinating book for idle and foolish women, as well as for young girls. While it is well written, with no touch of sensuality or grossness, nevertheless its influence is insinuating and its tendency is to lower the standards of conduct, which are horribly punished by the criticism and standards of the Christian world, unless all society is about to utterly deteriorate.

No decent clean-minded Anglo-Saxon would ever love a heroine like Julie Le Breton because she is indecent; utterly unfit to be received in respectable society.

When Mrs. Ward sallies into the subtle delineations of character, the result of heredity and environment, she signally fails, where only the pen of a genius could succeed.

The book is having a wide sale and will continue in popularity, but it is not the writer's belief that "Lady Rose's Daughter" will add to the permanent literary fame of the author of "Robert Elsmere."

"A CASE OF CONSCIENCE."

"A Case of Conscience," by Dr. Weir Mitchell, is a book so full of optimism that the reader cannot fail to spend a happy hour in the perusal of this charmingly written little story, and by the way it takes just an hour to read it from cover to cover.

He who can read this book and not rise with a smile on his face and a feeling of brotherhood and a broadened view of life, an outpouring optimism, must be a double-dyed pessimist and the most to be pitied creature on earth.

This is a story that does not call for criticism. The greatest praise one can bestow is to say "read it for yourself and you are promised an unalloyed treat." There is a secret in the story that wouldn't be proper to lay forth on paper. Again we say, read it for yourself and be delighted.

LOUISE STUYVESANT.

"TRUTH."

Emile Zola wrote "Truth" just before he died and when he was full of the spirit that caused him to so staunchly advocate the reversal of the decision in the Dreyfus case.

France was, and is, strongly divided into two great social factions. The Catholics and the Semites, which is another way of saying the Semites and anti-Semites.

Essentially Jesuitical, the Dreyfus case became a national issue between the Church and the State. Zola, ever of great courage in the matter of expressing his opinions, became wildly enthusiastic in the defense of truth, in what he considered great injustice done Capt. Dreyfus.

"Truth" was written during and just succeeding the trial.

According to his custom in latter years, there is much repetition in "Truth," and from point of construction it is too long for a popular novel, but Zola has his followers who share his views and who admire his literary style, and for such may be found readable food for thought in the dead master's last literary triumph.

♠ ♠

Miss Finch — Why, Mr. Moss, you've eaten all the birdseed!

Mr. Moss—Bless me! I thought was a new breakfast food.

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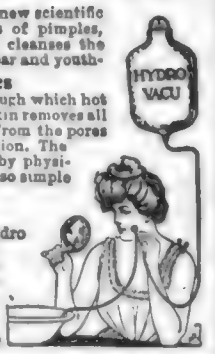

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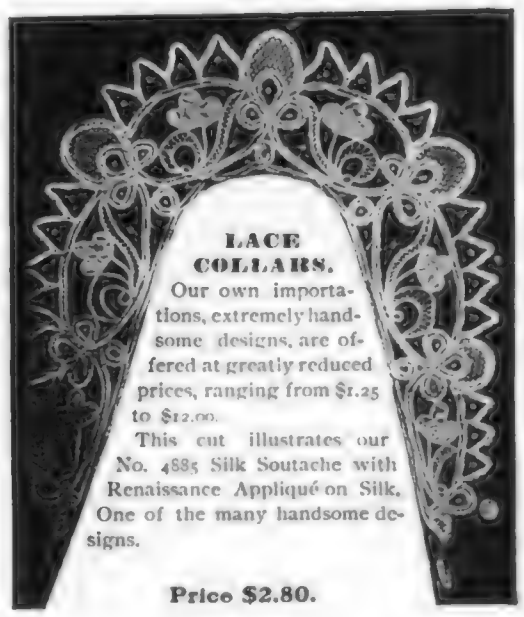

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"On Any Pretext."

By Anna Graham.

THE little Dresden clock had held full sway for several minutes. Its cheerfulness accentuated the spirit of melancholy prevading the room.

"Jack," said Elizabeth from the depths of a much-bepillowed sofa, "do think of something to amuse me. It's raining, and I am as blue as indigo!"

"Certainly, my dear cousin," replied the obedient Jack. "What shall I do? Favor you with a skirt-dance, turn cart-wheels, pull twenty colors of silk ribbons from my chops, or— "

"Oh, Jack! Why are you so foolish?"

"Weally cawn't say, ye know, unless,——" thoughtfully, "I'm a micronocephalous sort of animal. But what can I do? You're not every tint of it if you are blue. I show up one or two shades myself," and Jack seated himself on the head of the sofa and gazed down, rather disconsolately, into a pair of moist eyes. "By Jove, I wish Arlington could see you now! He'd have a little foundation for his unreadable 'Odes to E——' full of 'liquid eyes' and —"

A furtive dab of a handkerchief to the said "liquid eyes" appealed powerfully to him and he broke off abruptly.

"By the way," he said finally, "have you heard that Eastman leaves for Europe soon Some fellows at the club hinted that you are the prime benefactor in blessing society with his absence for an indefinite period."

The handkerchief was unreservedly in use now, the tears flowing.

"It can't be that you're snuffling about him" savagely. For a moment Jack's feelings were almost as choice as his language. A faint sound, rather difficult to classify, was the only reply.

"Are you" he persisted relentlessly.

The handkerchief went down and Elizabeth sat bolt upright. Jack looked at her a moment, then moved off to a window and stood, with hands thrust deep in his pockets, gazing dismally at the sodden street and industrious drizzle, while Elizabeth gazed at him.

Finally she spoke. "I can't tell you what I'm crying about, but I'm in trouble, Jack, and want you to help me."

"Don't see how I can help you!"

"Well, by giving me advice, and——"

"All right, 'Barkis is willin'; but if that cad Eastman is in it, it'll go hard with him and don't you forget it!"

"I didn't say that I'd follow the advice, did I?"

"I like that. Ask a fellow to trot out his best views, then tell him you'll throw 'em out, if you can't see the high lights and shadows same as he does. You are cool!"

"Jack, don't look at me like that,—I'm blushing already;—look out the window!"

"By heavens, it must be serious if you can't look a fellow in the eye! Is it a breach-of-promise suit you're going to file? A girl's best friend nowadays is her cousin, for she may walk with him, talk with him, dine with him, flirt with him, work him for opera tickets, play him against some other fellow, drop him, then pick him up and make him serve as lawyer. Well, fire away; state your little old case!" and Jack flung himself into an armchair, deposited his feet on the window seat, and resumed his scrutiny of the falling moisture with a quite lawyer-like severity of countenance.

"Well," Elizabeth began, pulling at the fringe on the sofa, "suppose, just suppose——"

"All right, I've supposed it!"

"—That a certain girl had known a certain man for a long time; in fact, all her life, and he'd been very, very kind to her——"

"Eastman to a T!" growled Jack.

"—And that he had asked her to marry him, and she had refused,——"

"So Eastman and I are in the same boat!" interpolated the landscape-observer.

"—Telling him that she had the sincerest regard for him, and that she felt like a sister to him, you know;" pursued Elizabeth.

"Yes, I know," acquiesced Jack.

"And she really thought so then, but afterward, when he seemed to be a little afraid to be quite the same dear old friend, she felt different, and later, when she heard that he was going away for a long, long time, she knew that she cared a great deal more for him than a sister ever could."

"Lucky dog!"

"—And that she would never be happy without him, and——"

"Say, Elizabeth, what do you see in that frog anyway?" demanded Jack turning squarely around. "Just leave him alone,—you needn't be afraid of being an old maid. Remember you've got me to fall back on if you don't get another chance. I'm a whole lot better investment than——"

"Don't interrupt me! Turn your back and pay attention."

"That's the way! You'll never take a good thing when you see it. But remember it isn't my fault." And Jack readjusted himself.

"And she is just as miserable as she can be. It may be that he doesn't care for her any more."

"'The heart that has truly loved, etc., etc.;" quoted Jack softly.

"Well, suppose that he does love her yet, she can't tell him she's changed her mind, and—O, Jack! what shall I do?"

"Might insert a Personal in the Sunday papers. Eastman don't leave till Monday."

"Can't you be serious one moment? This is really no joke. I'm in earnest."

"Am serious; sober as a judge; never more so," Jack protested turning a face upon her that fully substantiated his statement. In fact, he looked so glum that a queer little sparkle deepened in Elizabeth's eyes, but she only said:

"Now, Jack, I'm sure you can devise some plan to help me."

"I don't know unless you can arrange to walk into a room where he is, some time, with your left eye turned up, and your fan in the right hand pointing downward on a direct line with the toe of your right boot. Seems to me that that is part of 'Love's Telegraph' that means 'I relent'——"

"Oh, Jack! How can you?"

"How can I? Ain't I doing my levelest to help you back with Eastman, and you treat me like that? Never mind, you'll be punished sufficiently when you get him." And Jack turned his aggrieved back on her—perhaps to hide his real feelings.

"But Jack——" pleadingly.

"But what?"—gruffly.

"Can't you suggest something?"

"Well, you know that I am going away myself to-morrow morning but I might see Eastman to-night and suggest that he had better call again. Then you'll be happy. And I'll go to the devil!" he added after a short pause.

"Oh, that would never do!"

Whether or not she meant his going to the devil, I cannot say.

"Well, Elizabeth, it's what I call hard lines to have to advise the girl you love better than all the world beside on such a matter. But if you really want to let him know that you feel differently now, you might send a note and tell him that you would like to see him once more, on some pretext or other. He'd sure come then, all your difficulty would end,—and you'd have the blissful privilege of seeing his blooming picture as long as even you would care to," he finished moodily. "How does that strike you?"

"Dear old Jack, you're a dream!" exclaimed Elizabeth, bestowing a kiss on that young gentleman's forehead with a heartiness which set him tingling deliciously. Before he could turn, however, she was gone, leaving him nothing else to do but to secure his hat and umbrella and walk to the club. All his nerves were vibrant with the memory of that blissful show kiss, while he cursed his confounded luck that kept "Elizabeth from directing her affections" at him.

When he called the next morning to bid the family goodby, it was not the Elizabeth of yesterday that greeted him; but the old Elizabeth as calm and inscrutable as if she had never sought any "cousinly advice" or bestowed a cousinly kiss upon the tall young fellow who held her hand so long at parting.

"Wonder if I dare kiss her?" he thought. (The old Elizabeth had always frowned upon such cousinly demonstrations.) "Believe I'll try it!" Rather to his surprise she permitted the caress. That was unusual, but he attributed it to his "suggestion concerning Eastman, damn him!" Aloud, he said, "Well, goodby Elizabeth. You'll write me how it all pans out, won't you?"

"You shall know all about it!" laughed Elizabeth as she ran lightly upstairs.

A half-hour later, just as Jack was boarding an out-going train a blue-coated messenger boy touched his arm and handed a square white missive.

Lucky youth to have been paid in advance! This is what Jack read:

"Dear Jack:—I should like to see you once more,—'on some pretext or other.'

"Elizabeth."

♠ ♠

"HERE AND THERE."

In the corner of the car sat a little girl answering to the name of "Cash." She was reading a novel about some peerless Geraldine, she was chewing gum, she was wearing a large and dashing hat, and she was perfectly happy. The hat was exceptionally crisp and up to date. It scarcely comported with the rest of the work-worn costume. There was a large black Tam-o'-Shanter crown, twists and rosettes of black and pink, and a brim made up of alternate ruffles of black and pink. What was the material? the curious wondered. Was it—Yes, it was. The entire structure was built on a wire hat frame of crêpe tissue paper.

———

"My daughter says you kissed her without notice."

"Well, sir, did she want me to serve a subpoena on her?"

———

Mabel—Lucy has a frame of iron?

Lena—I noticed that her last dress fitted better.

———

When trouble comes, wise men take to their work; weak ones take to the woods.—The Philistine.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATES.

PATTERNS of all garments illustrated in PICTORIAL REVIEW may be obtained only from the AMERICAN FASHION COMPANY, 853 Broadway, New York City at the prices noted. Mail orders must be accompanied by cash or postal orders. Also kindly state if lining wanted.

In ordering patterns from us, two days must be allowed for same, as no sizes are kept in stock, and all patterns are cut to order.

If sizes are not given when ordering, we will send medium size, which is 36 bust and 24 waist.

FIGURE ON COVER PAGE.

Colored cover design is a side-plaited batiste with lace yoke at the hips, with stitched bands edging the lace *motifs* whenever they are introduced except in the deep cuffs and in the band on blouse. A boned lining of taffeta is cut very low in the neck and the sleeves are unlined. The skirt lining is tight fitting to the knees and very circular and full below that line. The waist is collarless and the belt is black velvet fastened with a tiny rhinestone buckle.

VISITING GOWNS IN CREPE DE CHINE.

(Illustrated on Page 4.)

Fig. 324. Ecru crêpe de Chine, with shirred yoke and top of sleeves. The lace incrustations are self-colored and the material is cut away beneath the lace. Price, $1.50. Waist, $1.00. Skirt, $1.00. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. A323. Finely plaited crêpe de Chine with bands of lace. Revers, cuffs, skirt yoke and collar are lined with ciel blue. The gown is all black with black lace. Pattern, price $1.50. Waist, $1.00. Skirt, $1.00. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. 322. Pale gray crêpe de Chine, lace-lined, with white beading run with black velvet ribbon. Pattern, $1.50. Waist, $1.00. Skirt, $1.00. Cut to order, 50 cents extra.

SIMPLY MADE SHIRT WAISTS.

(Illustrated on Page 6.)

Fig. A319. Butcher's linen embroderie Anglaise. Collars made same material. Cuffs and back buttoned with large pearl buttons. Price, $1.00. Cut to order, 50 cents extra.

Fig. A321. Shirt of Madras encrusted with heavy lace medallions cut out underneath. Pattern, $1.00. Cut to order, 50 cents extra.

Fig. 318. Simply made shirt of cheviot ornamented with tiny pearl buttons and stitching. Pattern, 75 cents. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. A317. Shirt of thin linen, worked in red and blue cross-stitch, a new hand work called Bulgarian.

STYLISH RECEPTION GOWNS.

(Illustrated on Page 8.)

Fig. A308. Tan pongee encrusted with Maltese lace. Girdle of black satin. Sleeves elbow length, very *bouffant*. Pattern, $1.50. Skirt, $1.00. Waist, $1.00 Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. A310. Black taffetas trimmed with heavy stitching, embroidered with crescents, and garnished with Venetian lace. Pattern, $1.50. Skirt, $1.00. Waist, $1.00. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. A309. Accordion plaited peau de soie, trimmed with spangled cut sequins, heavy guipure, and suitable for slender figure. Pattern, $1.50. Waist, $1.00. Skirt, $1.00. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

NOVELTIES IN FANCY WAISTS

(Illustrated on Page 10.)

Fig. 768. Waist of mousseline de soie over taffetas, trimmed in self-colored Maltese lace Yoke and cuffs transparent. Pattern, $1.50. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. 769. Old rose glacé silk. Venetian point lace, narrow black velvet ribbon and chiffon tie. Pattern, $1.50. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. 766. Batiste waist, Maltese lace yoke, Bulgarian embroidery. Price, $1.50. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. 767. Shirred mousseline de soie waist made over taffetas. Tiny shirring ending in ruffles. Price, $1.00. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

FASHIONABLE TUB GOWNS.

(Illustrated on Page 12.)

Fig. 314. Butcher's linen, self-trimmed. Lattice-work fine pink batiste. Medallions of spider-webs worked by hand with heavy linen.

Fig. 316. Cotton cheviot, small figure pattern. Slot seams. Square pearl buttons. Price, $1.00. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. A315. Heavy cotton Madras, trimmed with cotton tassels and pearl buttons. Pattern, $1.00. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

SKIRTS, LINEN CRASH AND MOHAIR.

(Illustrated on Page 14.)

Fig. 362. Piqué with pearl buttons, Peplum effect, long in front and in back. Pattern, $1.00. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. 363. White piqué heavily stitched with linen thread. Points of black piqué stitched in white. Pattern, $1.50. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. 360. Blue mohair trimmed with heavy red silk stitching. Pattern, $1.50. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. 361. Tan crash, red piqué inserted beneath points. Stitched in self color. Pattern, $1.50. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. A313. Glacé Louisine ornamented with hand-embroidered medallions. Pattern, $1.50. Waist, $1.00. Skirt, $1.00. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. A312. Changeable silk. New plaited skirt. Peplum effect. Price, $1.50. Waist, $1.50. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SILK GOWNS.

(Illustrated on Page 16.)

A312. Foulard with lace banding interlined with white taffeta. Becoming to slender figures. Pattern, $1.50. Skirt, $1.00. Waist, $1.00. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. A311. Elaborated taffetas with heavy lace bands interlined with scarlet peau de soie. Pattern, $1.50. Skirt, $1.00. Waist, $1.00. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. A1313. Stitched taffetas with medallions, hand-made spider-webs. Stylish in all black.

TAILOR-MADE GOWNS FOR PROMENADE.

(Illustrated on Page 18.)

Fig. 1216. Tailored voile braided à la militaire. New long coat, nine-gored skirt, and bell sleeve—charming for traveling. Pattern, $2.00. Coat, $1.50. Skirt, $1.50. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. 1217. Tan skirt heavily embroidered in twist and cut-jet beads, grape design. Bolero and sleeve overlapping effect produced by circular bands. Pattern, $2.00. Waist, $1.50. Skirt, $1.50. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

STREET SUITS FOR MISSES.

(Illustrated on Page 24.)

A127. Foulard silk, blue and white. Trimming, stitched bands of navy blue taffeta and faggotting in écru silk over red. Price, $1.00. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. A126. Brown voile, piped with black taffetas. Military frogs in gold tinsel braid. Worn over a lingerie blouse. Price, $1.50. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. A125. Blue etamine trimmed with crushed soft taffetas. Pattern, $1.50. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

MISSES' GOWNS FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS.

(Illustrated on Page 26.)

Fig. A328. Pink crêpe de Chine, yellow lace encrustations, horizontal tucks, low in the neck. Pattern, $1.50. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. A330. White organdy with white taffeta sash and insets of Valenciennes lace. Cape-like pointed collar. Price, $1.50. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. A330. Ciel blue organdy, écru lace and blue girdle. Price, $1.50. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

FOR THE LITTLE MAN.

(Illustrated on Page 28.)

Fig. A335. Boy's white duck sailor suit. Blue ornamentations. Hand-embroidered insignia on sleeves and

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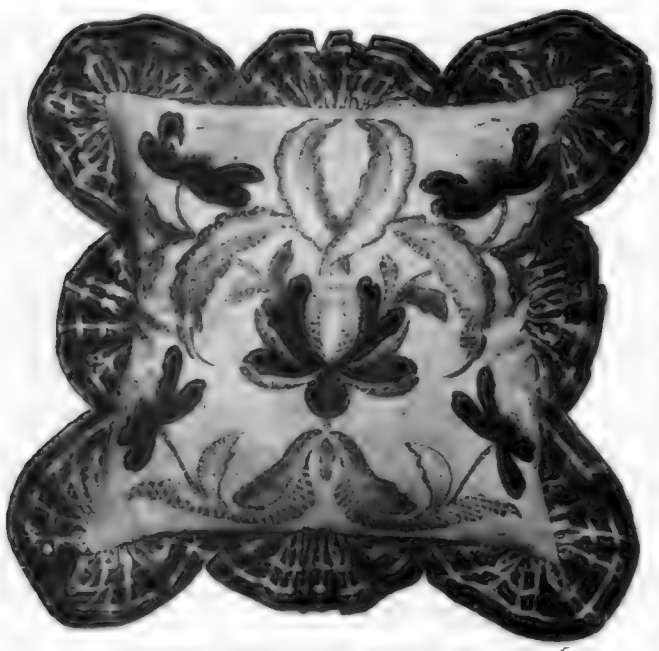
PRETTY DESIGNS IN SOFA CUSHIONS.

THE field is so large and there are so many handsome pillows now to be made that the difficulty is to know where to begin. It seems as if each season brought forth better designs and more of them than ever before. The pillows here shown are all silk embroidered, but the design being already tinted upon the material on which it is to be worked, it is an easy matter for the embroiderer to attain very artistic and highly pleasing results with a minimum amount of work and a comparatively small quantity of silks.

Many of the new pillow designs show conventionalized floral forms, and the tinted tulip pillow No. LP1263D here shown is a very brilliant piece of work, as the design is tinted and embroidered in shades of red and yellow upon écru ticking.

The lower petals, tinted in red, are worked in Long and Short stitch with Corticelli Roman Floss, Red, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, and the upper petals in Yellow, 743.5, 743.7, 743.8, while the stamens are outlined with green and tipped with round dots embroidered with Green, 803; this for the four-flower forms in the corners.



CONVENTIONALIZED TULIP DESIGN NO. LP1263D.
Tinted and embroidered in shades of red and yellow.

The large conventionalized flower in the center is worked in the shades of red used in the other flowers, while the surface of the petals is covered or powdered with fancy stitches, using the darkest shade of red. Many of the petals show the under side, and in these instances they should be covered in Satin stitch with the lightest shade, 656. The leaves are given very effective treatment by having one side worked in Long and Short stitch with Green 808, and the other outlined and filled with fancy Brier or Cross stitch, sometimes with light and again with dark green.

The vein for perhaps half its length is thickly powdered with French knots of Orange 743.8, and for the remainder of its length is worked in Outline stitch with green. The smaller leaves are merely outlined on the edges, and have the surface covered with some fancy filling stitch. The center of the large conventionalized flower in the middle of the design is most peculiar, being composed of two outer sections tinted in green, enclosing one in yellow. The green tinting is outlined and covered with cross-bars of green, and the discs dotting the surface of the yellow are worked in Satin stitch with the three shades of Yellow in Corticelli Roman Floss, 743.5, 743.7, and 743.8, commencing at the center with the lightest shade and gradually deepening toward the ends. The edge of the pillow is finished with a ruffle of shaded pink satin ribbon arranged so as to form fans. This is a pleasing variation from the stereotyped form of the ribbon ruffle.

Three skeins each of Corticelli Roman Floss 803, 804, 805, 806, 808; two skeins each 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, and one skein each 743.5, 743.7, 743.8, are required for this design. The stamped and tinted pillow top, 24 x 48, costs 50 cents. Silk for working, $1.20 extra.

Pink Rose Pillow No. LP1259A.

The design on the Pink Rose Pillow No. LP1259A is tinted so that it is possible to secure all the effect of full embroidery with comparatively little work and with a small amount of silk. There is, however, no reason why this design cannot be worked in full embroidery. The "half" method is suggested as being very effective and quickly done. Then, too, Corticelli Roman Floss is used, and this means of itself rapid work.

The rose is worked in Long and Short stitch, the stitches running well down into the petals. The turnover edges should be padded and worked in Satin stitch, but this is the only instance where full embroidery is used. These edges are worked in the lightest shade of Corticelli Roman Floss, Pink 636, darker shades being used in the body of the roses, as 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642. The leaves are worked in shades of Green 692.9, 693, 694, 695.5, touched with Terra Cotta, 163.

The mid-vein in rose leaves is very prominent, and to this the stitches should be directed. The minor side veins will take care of themselves, and are sufficiently well defined by the slant of the surface stitches. Outline the stems with the darkest shade of green, and work the thorns in Satin stitch with terra-cotta. The scrolls entwined among the roses are worked in Brier stitch with Brown 648.

Altogether the work is very simple, yet makes an exceedingly pretty pillow. The edge is finished with a ruffle of shaded green satin ribbon. For working, the silks required are two skeins each Corticelli Roman Floss, 692.9, 693, 694, 695.5, 648; one skein each 163, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, costing 75 cents. The pillow top, stamped and tinted, costs but 45 cents. Pillow top and silk, $1.20.

PANSY PILLOW DESIGN NO. LP1259C.

Pansy Pillow No. LP1259C.

Pansies always have a peculiar charm of their own, and as subjects for embroidery afford opportunity for very skilful, as well as artistic, treatment.

The pansy design here shown is stamped on tan ticking, and over this the pansies are carelessly scattered. They are tinted in shades of purple, yellow, and red-brown, and embroidered in corresponding shades of Corticelli Roman Floss. It is an easy matter to work this design, as one

PINK ROSE PILLOW DESIGN NO. LP1259A.
Tinted and embroidered on Ecru Art Ticking.

needs only to follow the tinting in the combination of colors. The markings on the three lower petals are generally in a contrasting color—that is, on a purple flower they will be in yellow, and vice versa.

The direction of the stitches in the pansy is always to the center, and this center should be an oval dot in Satin stitch, worked in Corticelli Roman Floss, Green 782, which should be done first, and thus it will be a guide to the stitches of the petals. Lay in the stitches of the lower petals, first row, Long and Short, then next Long and Short on both edges. The third row will usually be the last and will be the means of laying in the pretty rays of color about the center of the pansy.

The leaves should be worked in Long and Short stitch, with Corticelli Roman Floss, Green 782, 783, 783.5, 784, 785, and the veins in Outline stitch. The stems are worked in full in Overlap Tapestry or Satin stitch with the darker shade of green. The materials required for this pillow are Corticelli Roman Floss, three skeins each, Green 782, 784, 785; two skeins each, Purple 654, 655; Yellow 742, 743.5, 743.8; Green 783, 783.5; and one skein each Red Brown 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, Purple 652, 653, 654, 655.2, Yellow 742, 748. Pillow top, stamped and tinted with this design, costs 45 cents. Silk for working, $1.50 extra.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATES.

(Continued from page 39.)

shield. Pattern, price, $1.00. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. A334. Full trousers, plaited blouse, heavy hand-crocheted Irish lace collar. White leather belt. Pattern, $1.50. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. A333. Piqué dress ornamented with tiny pearl buttons. Pattern, price, 75 cents. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. A331. Full trousers, gathered on elastic band. Blue serge, black embroidery, patent leather belt and surah tie. Pattern, $1.00. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. A332. Boys' long blouse, piqué collar, scarlet tie, patent leather belt. Pattern, $1.00. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

LINEN FROCKS FOR GIRLS.

(Illustrated on Page 30.)

Fig. A339. Blue linen frock, white lace, run with narrow black velvet ribbon. Kilted skirt. Pattern, $1.00. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. A336. White Madras tucked blouse, lingerie guimpe, embroidery ruffle. Leather belt. Pattern, $1.00. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. A337. Ecru linen, medallions heavy lace. Elbow sleeves. Pattern, $1.00. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. 338. Linen blouse. Trimming, stitched bands, embroidered anchors. Pattern, $1.00. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

Fig. A340. Bolero waist, sailor collar, kilted skirt, slot seams. Serviceable gown. Pattern, $1.00. Cut to measure, 50 cents extra.

FROM THE PHILISTINE.

"I would rather appreciate the things I do not have, than to have things I do not appreciate.

The true solace for your private troubles is to lose yourself in your work.

Peace comes to him who brings it, joy to him who gives it; but a perfect understanding comes to him who loves perfectly.

If you would get justice do not be too anxious about it.

Art is the uplifting of the beautiful that all may see and enjoy it.

The only right you need is the right to be useful.

The song we hear with our ears is only the song that is sung in our hearts.

I do not care what a man is, I care what he has become.

If you want something you should pray for it as if you had no hope on earth, and work for it as though you had no hope from heaven.

"IT IS TO LAUGH."

"Do you enjoy walking?"

"Immensely."

"Good. Then I'll take you for a ride in the country in my automobile."

"Do you know what happens to little boys who smoke?"

"Yep. Dey gits bothered by fool cranks."

Van Dabble—That is my latest picture; I sold it yesterday.

Visitor—Indeed? You are a genius!

Monkey—You say your appetite is poor?

Elephant—Very poor. I don't think I've eaten a ton of food in two days.

Lawyer—Have you ever seen the prisoner at the bar?

Witness—No, sir; but I've often smelt his breath.

Mrs. Gumms—Does your husband ever talk of his mother's cooking?

Mrs. Gobang—Not a word. His father died of dyspepsia.

"I hear that he married an actress."

"All men do."

He—But poverty is no disgrace.

She—Um-m, no, but there are no medals connected with it, either.

"Say, Governor, when is the best time to go into the stock market?"

"On Sundays and holidays."

"What was the baby crying about just now?"

"Freddie was trying to make him smile with the glove-stretcher."

He—Will you have a little lobster?

She—Oh, John, this is so sudden!

"Ethel has improved wonderfully in her music, I believe?"

"Yes, both the flats adjoining hers are now rented."

Doctor—Have you heard of Mr. Blank's death?

Friend—No. Are you sure he's dead?

Doctor—Positive. I treated him myself.

Exercise is hard work that you do not have to do.

"Is she a polite girl?" "Not at all. She finds it impossible to break herself of the habit of telling the truth."

"There doesn't seem to be much warmth to her voice. No; they said it had such a good range, too."

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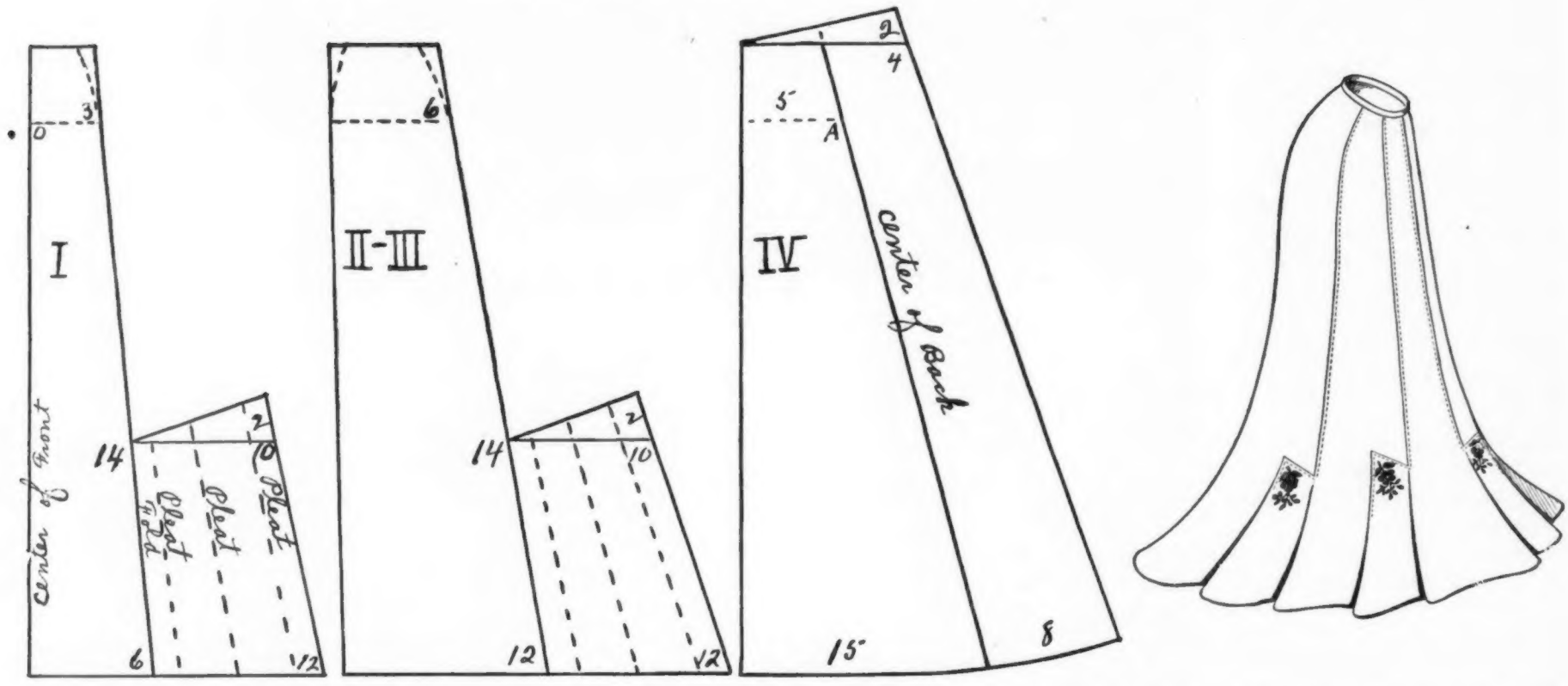
FASHIONABLE SKIRT FOR STREET ATTIRE.



The above sketch is from one of the pretty importations of spring and summer skirts. It can be made of any kind of light-weight woolen material and the folds or pleats, which are laid in at the bottom, produce a very desirable effect. The seams, which are lapped over and stitched, add very much to the finish.

How to Draft.

To draft the above skirt we will first draft a plain gored skirt, and then add the extra material which is to form the pleats or folds that are laid in at the bottom of each gore. We will draft this skirt to waist 24, hip 40, front length 42, side length 43, and back length 44. This skirt will have an inverted pleat in the back, and since the goods is added extra to form the pleat, we do not consider it in dividing up the hip measure. The seven plain gores must cover the entire hip measure. Since we cut only one-half of the pattern, we will need to cover one-half of 40 inches, which is 20 inches, and it will require one-half of the seven gores or 3½ gores to cover 20 inches.

The Front Gore.

The first piece we draft is one-half of the front gore. In drafting use the edge of the paper next to you for the centre of the front and square out at the top for the waist line. Then measure down 5 inches, and make a mark for the hip and square out at the hip 3 inches; measure down from the waist the front length 42 inches, and square out at the bottom 6 inches. Draw a straight line from the 6-inch point up through the 3-inch point at the hip, and on to the waist line. Measure from the waist down along this bias line 42 inches.

To Draft for the Pleats at the Bottom.

To draft the extra goods on each gore, which is to form the pleats at the bottom, we measure up from the bottom along the bias line 14 inches, and square out 10 inches from this point and this is the amount for the top of the pleats. You then square out from the 6-inch point at the bottom 12 inches, and draw a line from this 12-inch mark up through the 10-inch point, and 2 inches above. Then from the 2-inch point draw a line to the 14-inch mark which is along the bias edge of the gore.

The dotted lines through this piece show where the pleats are to be laid in, and by looking at the sketch you should have no trouble in forming the pleats, and finishing them correctly.

To Draft the Side Gore.

Draw a straight line to form the front edge. Square out at the top for the waist line, measure down 5 inches below the waist, and mark for the hip. Square out at the hip 6 inches; measure down from the waist line, 42 inches for the length, and square out 12 inches at the bottom. Draw a straight line from the 12-inch mark up through the 6-inch point at the hip, and on to the waist line. We will now measure from the waist down along the bias line 43 inches. To add the extra goods for pleats at the bottom we would proceed in the same manner as we did for the front. *See instructions above.*

The Third Gore is Drafted the same as the Second, or the One we have Just Finished.

To Draft the Back Gore.

To draft the back gore IV, we draw a straight line for the front edge, and square out at the top for the waist line, and 5 inches below at the hip, measure out 5 inches. Then measure from the waist line, down along the front edge 43 for the length, and square out at the bottom 15 inches. Draw a line from the 15-inch point, up through the 5-inch point at the hip, and on to the waist line. If you were to measure from O to A along the hip line of each gore you will find that you have just one-half of the hip measure, or 20 inches, and this will allow nothing for pleats in the centre of back. As we desire an inverted pleat in the back, we measure out on the waist line 4 inches, and at the bottom 8 inches. From the 8-inch mark we draw a line up through the 4-inch mark at the waist, and on to the 2-inch point above, and from the 2-inch point draw a line to the front edge of this section, as shown by the diagram.

Now measure from the waist, down along the bias line marked "centre of back" 44 inches for the back length, and shape the bottom as shown in Diagram IV. We now have drafted 4 sections, which are as follows: one-half of the front gore, 2 side gores, and the back gore.

The Waist Line.

These four pieces must cover half of the waist measure, and one-half of 24 is 12 inches. Measure gores 1, 2, 3, and 4, at the waist line and see what they measure. Be careful you don't forget about gore III. In measuring No. 4, measure only from the straight line in front to the bias line marked centre of back. We will suppose these four pieces measure 16 inches at the waist, and since we need only 12 inches we will have the difference between 16 and 12, which is 4 inches, or the amount we will have to take out in darts. These darts are taken out in the seams, as shown by the dotted lines at the top of each gore.

These lines we have given are the sewing lines, and when you cut out the material allow for all seams.

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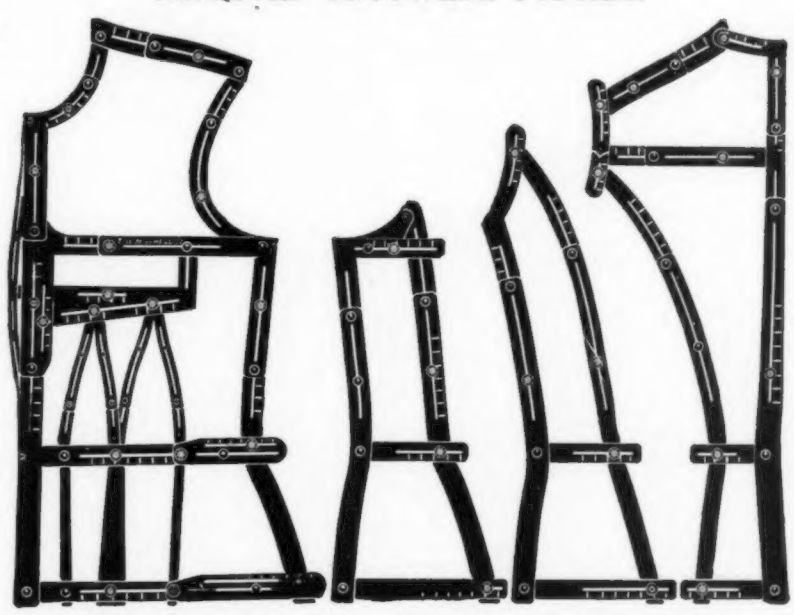

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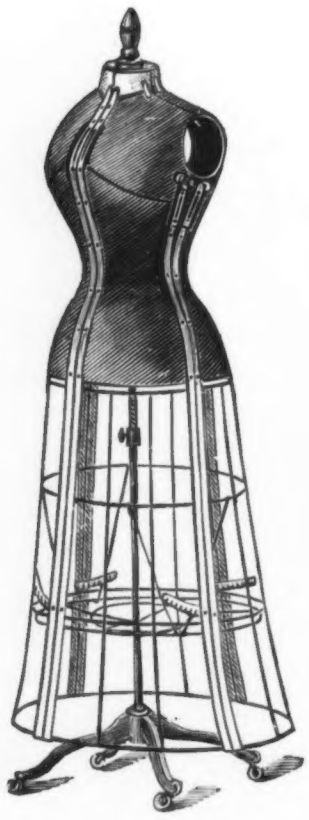

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